FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2-lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,752—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHUBB & SONS
LOCK AND SAFE CO.
MAKERS TO THE
BANK OF ENGLAND.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FRIDAY. 5 P.M. |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 31st July, |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5263 | M. DeHorne | 7th Aug. |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 14th " |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 21st " |
| SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 28th " |
| B.M. SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 4th Sept. |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 11th " |
| | | | SATURDAY. 2 P.M. |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5277 | F. H. Seymour | 19th Sept. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 26th " |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 3rd October " |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 10th " |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5263 | M. De Horne | 17th " |
| † THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 24th " |
| B.I. INDIA | 5000 | R. F. Briscoe | 31st " |

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked B.V. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea can not be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | R. Mayer | 2,841 | 500 | 1st Aug. 1896. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | G. de Grisogono | 4,253 | 350 | 7th Aug. 1896 |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Costanzo | 4,409 | 350 | 7th Sept. 1896 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 21st Aug. 1896 |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. ARCHIMEDE ..... 18th Aug. 1896,
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELBOURNE | 4090 | Rogliano | 8th August 1896. |
| SALAZIE | 4215 | Chevallier | 5th Sept. " |
| SAGHALIEN | 4049 | Le Gall | 3rd October " |
| NATAL | 4074 | Verron | 31st " " |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | Aubert | 4,232 | 30th July. |

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.
THE S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain Anderson, 3,275 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 5th August.
For freight and passage apply to
TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 29th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 29th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., Loudon; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.
TATA & SONS,
Agents, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

HYDROCARBINE,
THE NEW
HAIR RENEWER.
FLATTERING reports are being constantly received as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.
PLEASANT TO USE.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
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GEMMED RINGS.
AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

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WHOLESALE & DISPENSING CHEMISTS
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DRUG MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
ARE PREPARED
TO UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES MANUFACTURED AND PREPARED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA,
ALSO FOR
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND
SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS
OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.
TENDERS
CAN BE SUBMITTED TO
RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS
AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF GOODS IN ANY QUANTITY.
CATALOGUES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.
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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
FOR MEMBERS OF THE CRAFT ONLY.
STANDARD MASONIC RITUALS,
ENSURING ACCURATE AND UNIFORM WORKING.
Handsomely Printed and Strongly and Appropriately Bound.

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|---|---|
| PERFECT CEREMONIES of Craft Masonry, from Standard Authority, and as taught in the Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M. Ms. Freemasons' Hall, London | 6 0 |
| LECTURES of the Three Degrees in Craft Masonry, the Ceremony of Installing the W. M. and the Ceremony of Consecrating a new Lodge, etc. | 6 0 |
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| WAISTCOAT POCKET EDITION. The Perfect Ceremonies of Craft Masonry | 6 0 |
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A full and detailed Catalogue of Books on Masonry sent on application.

NEW (1896) EDITION.
KEMP & CO.'S
PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.
A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, AND THE SHAPE OF THE BOOK ALTERED TO A MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.
AN INVALUABLE WORK
OF REFERENCE FOR
PRESCRIBERS AND PHARMACISTS.
ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.
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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
MONSOON BOOTS.
OUR SPECIAL BOOT.
BLACK CALF,
EXTRA STOUT SOLES
EXCELLENT VALUE.
LEATHER LINED,
Rs. 16-8 CASH.

A QUESTION that is repeatedly asked by many, particularly those whose residence in this country is uncertain for any specific period, whose Piano shall I buy? or which maker's instrument shall I invest in? Our practical experience warrants our suggesting the reply, BUY A PIANO THAT WILL REALIZE THE MOST MONEY IN PROPORTION TO THE OUTLAY WHEN YOU HAVE NO FURTHER NEED OF IT. To buy such a Piano, it must be an instrument that will stand the test of time. The Piano that can be depended upon to realize the most money must, in addition to being built by a well-known maker, be able to offer the maximum amount of resistance to the evil effects of a tropical climate and withstand the maximum amount of use.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTES
HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE is the oldest and original firm manufacturing the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS. By a special arrangement in all Pianos by these makers, the wires of every note are capable of producing the utmost purity of tone and independent vibration of each string. The Sounding Boards of the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos are constructed upon the most improved principles and calculations gained from years of experience. Every variety of tone-colour can be produced with the greatest ease. The tone is acknowledged by great musicial authorities like Mozart, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Kreutzer, Weber, Bulow, Lachner, Wagner, Krebs, &c., to be of such variety of shade as to satisfy the most exceptional demands in a musical instrument. The damping of the notes is perfect and instantaneous. The touch is light and elastic. The workmanship is the best possible and of everlasting durability. Only the best and perfectly seasoned material is used.
Highest Honours and Awards Received at all the World's Greatest Exhibitions.
SOLE AGENTS:
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ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCES
SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST,
CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTS.
UNEQUALLED FOR DURABILITY AND CHEAPNESS.
THE FINEST SHIRT IN INDIA.
WHITE CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTS.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 1-12 EACH.
SALE PRICE
Rs. 1-10 EACH.
STRIPED CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTS.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 1-14 EACH.
SALE PRICE,
Rs. 1-12 EACH.
ALL PROPORTIONATE SIZES KEPT IN STOCK.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND STORES.
WE respectfully call the attention of residents in Bombay and Mofussil to this Department of our Business, which is well STOCKED with the Best and Freshest GOODS, imported every fortnight from the most reliable sources.
Our NEW PRICE LIST, Just published, containing REDUCED PRICES, may be had on application.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT
NEW GOODS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
BLUE SERGES.
FANCY SUITING.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
SILK AND WOOL FLANNELS.
CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT MAKERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCES SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE, RS. 5-8 FOR 3 SHIRTS.
THE "HERCULES."—WHITE FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with extra fine white longcloth fronts and cuffs. These shirts take the starch splendidly and are in appearance equal to a linen shirt. They wear well, are suited for every-day wear; also made with one stud hole for Dress. Rs. 14-12 per half dozen.
FOR DAY, UNIFORM, MESS, OR DRESS WEAR, send old Shirt by Registered Post as Sample undressed. 100 Dozen to be SOLD.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE,
Rs. 5-8 FOR 3 SHIRTS.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,862 Tons, Captain W. R. WRIGHT, will Sail for MALABAR COAST PORTS, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST and CALCUTTA, on the 31st July, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freights and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "SYDNEY," from MARSEILLES, in VICTORIA DOCK Shed No. 13. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days, after the Discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July, 1896.

---

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 28th July, 1896.

---

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "MAROA" has arrived from LONDON, and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th August, offers for the PURCHASE of about 114 tons of BRASS and COPPER SCRAP, and which will be SOLD in LOTS.

The Material is lying in the Company's General Stores, Parel, where it may be inspected.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 200 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th July, 1896.

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### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that AHMEDALLY ALLABUX, has contracted TO SELL to our clients THACKER LILLADHUR DHALOO and THAKER VUSSONJI DHALLOO, the following property :—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Nagdevi Street, on the North side thereof containing by admeasurment 116 5-9 Square Yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 784 and Street No. 20-22 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage on or towards the South by the said Nagdevi Street on or towards the East by the property of Soni Poonja Luckman and on or towards the West by the property of Borah Motabhoy Mulla Esubbhoy and which said land hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ahmedally Allabux and his tenants.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, partition, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79 Meadows Street Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims if any will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1896.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL, Purchaser's Attorneys.

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### THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1896.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1897, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th July to 12th August, 1896, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,

PEROSHAW B. R. MODY, Manager.

Bombay, 28th July, 1896.

---

### TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

VICTORIA ROAD,

BYCULLA.

2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.

First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS, District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor.

I. L. D'AQUIAR.

---

### THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

---

### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

---

### SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

---

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A MEDICAL DISPENSARY AT DHOBITALAO, NEAR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S MARKET.

Under instructions from Bai Jerbai, widow of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dhobi Talao, on FRIDAY next, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m.

The whole of the fittings, furniture, medicines, drugs, &c., of the Dispensary, also surgical instruments of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

The property will be on view 2 days before sale.

---

On SATURDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Technical Institute, Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome, black wood, and teak wood, household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate solid entire iron frame square pianoforte, handsome strong-built vis-a-vis victoria, large cooking stove with chimney, by Smith and Wellstood, windproof lamps rich tables ornaments, books, iron safe, flower pots, etc., the property of the late J. P. PHYTHIAN, Esq., Principal, Technical Institute.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

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SALE OF 125 TONS BENGAL SIBPORE COAL.

On SATURDAY next, the 1st August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ballaji N. and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.—

Ex s. s. Dunbeth.

125 tons Bengal Sibpore coal landed on 26th May, 1896.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON SUNDAY, the 2nd August, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near the Police Station, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery, and glass ware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte, made to order for A. C. Schneider, table ornament, flowervases, pictures, &c., the property of J. E. TERRY DESOUZA, Esq, proceeding to Quetta.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1896.

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### BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 510 of 1894 (wherein John Mahomed Hajee Abd Satar, is plaintiff and Hajee Abdool Hajee Abd Satar is defendant), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Breach Candy Road, with the messuages, tenements or chawls, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement four thousand and seventy square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 45 and new No. 290, old Survey No. 111, and new Survey No. 8111, and in the books of the Municipal Assessment under ward No. 2234-2250, and Street Nos. 1-14 and 424-432 and bounded on the east by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the west by the cart of Nagoda Mahomedally Rogay, on the north by the property of Cast Rooms Naikeen, and on the south by the property of Bhai Jeewanjee, and the said property was and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

---

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of greyland coloured piece goods.—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built glass fronted circular brougham in very good order.

1 handsome chesunt waler gelding, 7 years, old, quiet to ride add drive, believed sound.

1 grey Australin waler mare, aged, about 15 hands, has been ridden by a lady and has been regularly driven in harness.

---

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Wasts Paper, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 29th July, 1896.

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### SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property, situate at New Elphinstone Road, which was to take place THIS DAY, is Postponed till THURSDAY, the 6th day of August next.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NEW ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ebrahim Abdoolly Moochalla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vora Kaderbhoy Kareemjee, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing therron, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the New Elphinstone Road, Parel, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurment 142 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a piece of batty land of Naroo Babaji and Hurry Babaji, on or towards the south by the public road called the New Elphinstone Road, on or towards the east by the property of Rustomjee Nanabhoy and partly by the ground of the said Naroo Babaji and Hurry Babaji, and on or towards the west by a piece of batty land of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthaky, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 563, 564, and 565, and new No. 12583, and new Survey No. 2-1967, and the said messuage or tenement thereon is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, at Medows Street, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1896.

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### HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

---

### ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

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### BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yens 12,000,000 = | Rs. 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..... | " 4,500,000 = | " 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... | " 4,130,000 = | " 8,260,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

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## NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1896. at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON, Hon. Secretary.

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NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firms, at Bombay and Calcutta, as from 1st January, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., GRINDLAY & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1896.

---

GORDON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

5-6, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

JUTE TWINE, YARN and ROVE of all sizes can now be had from the above Mills.

Special Weights and qualities made to order.

Quotations and particulars on application.

GORDON STEWART & Co., Managing Agents.

---

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRIES for the October meeting to be held on the 3rd, 6th, 8th and 10th October 1896, CLOSE on SATURDAY, 1st August.

The 1st entries for the Governor's Cup CLOSE on 15th July. Special Attention is drawn to No. II GENERAL CONDITIONS.

J. O. HOOD, Secretary.

Madras, 7th July, 1896.

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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphistone Circle, Fort, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on MONDAY the 3rd day of August 1896.

To confirm the Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th July, 1896.

By Order of the Board,

WALLACE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JANARDHAN PANDURANG has CONTRACTED TO SELL to our clients the PROPERTY herein fiestly described, and that Mr. RAHIMTOOLA SULLIMAN has CONTRACTED TO SELL to our clients the PROPERTY herein secondly described. All PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIM to the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, lien, mortgage, lease, sale, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are required TO MAKE the same KNOWN to the UNDERSIGNED at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed. Any claim thereafter made shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Foras Freehold Batty Land or Ground now formed into one plot of land and called or known by the name of "Gharrot," situate and being at the village of Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,154 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 247, 224, 225, 226, 224, 247, new Nos. 1218-79, 12785, 12233, and new Survey Nos. 1 2-3142, and bounded on or towards the North by Government ground and a gavan or passage, on the South partly by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra and partly by the Government ground, on the East by the Government ground, and on the West by the property hereunder secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or Ground called Whoolachee Khar, situate near the Worlee New Road at Worlee, in the District of Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,198 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Nos. 223, 223, and Survey No. . and new Nos. 12,167 and 16,490, and bounded on the East by the property firstly described, on the West by land now or lately belonging to Ramchander Dwarkajee, on the North by the fields now or lately belonging to Narayen Govindjee, and on the South by vacant ground now or lately belonging to Government.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1896.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND, Purchaser's Attorneys.

---

PROSPECTUS.

THE MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS CO., LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,000

Divided into 500 Shares of Rs. 200 Each.

On application Rs. 25. On allotment Rs. 25.

Balance by calls of Rs. 50, at interval of one month.

OBJECT.—To conduct the business of Flour Milling and Spice grinding in Bombay. The articles to be operated upon are Wheat; Rice; Split gram-pulse; Bajri; Turmeric; Mustard seeds; Spices; Oat; Barli; Gram; &c., &c.

GROUND or Powdered SPICES or Curry Powders, are as much a necessity of life as wheat and other flours, and are equally more so to persons of all classes. These being not had pure and genuine in the market, every family has to prepare its own, at great inconvenience. TURMERIC Powder, which is extensively used for dyeing and ordinary purposes, will also be supplied by this Company pure and genuine at a cheap price.

It has been arranged to procure suitable machinery for all the above purposes and to arrange it in one place and to work it with the same engine, which no doubt will effect a great economy and go a great way towards securing better profits. Agents guarantee payment of a dividend at 7½ per cent. at the less, for three years.

To ensure success in this enterprise, it is arranged to purchase a well-known and going Flour Mill concern in Bombay at a fair price and to work the same with the additions mentioned above, combined with the assistance of its present enterprising owners who are well-known for their long experience in this line.

Applications for Shares may be made to the Agents,

Messrs. GOVERDHANDAS MOTIRAM & CO No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.

BEACONSFIELD'S.

BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"

"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

---

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to DR. GLOEL, Landrath Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

---

# DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following :—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.

Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

---

# BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

| | |
|---|---|
| BAHADURS No. 1. | BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3. |
| BAHADURS No. 2. | BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4. |
| BAHADURS No. 3. | BAHADUR REGALIAS. |
| BAHADURS No. 4. | BAHADUR PRINCESSAS. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2. | BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3. | BAHADUR EXCELSIORS. |
| BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1. |
| BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1. | BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2. |
| BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2. | BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS. |

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.

MADRAS.

---

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders fo pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

### BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | £1,109,875 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £554,907 10s. |

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund..... | $ 57,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Rs. 25,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... | " 10,79,540 |

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHETAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL..... | Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND... | Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000 |

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

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WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

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LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSUR

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m., Sun sets, 6h. 35m., High water, 1-47m., 2-3a. Low water, 7-24m., 8-9s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Albert Buildings, 2-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Temperance Conference at the Wilson College.
Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bankers and Brokers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Raventhaler left the dock on Monday, and the steamer Mikado yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Sydney entered, and the steamers Dumra and Stasfurt left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Australia, per extra s. s. Sydney, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match, at 5-30, this evening, between the Gymkhana backs and Ranger forwards and Ranger backs and Gymkhana forwards.

BOHRA MEETING.—The first gathering of members of the Bombay Bohra Club and their friends of the Bohra community will be held on Saturday and Sunday, the 1st and 2nd proximo, in Sheth Adumji Peerbhoy's bungalow, situated at Sion.

CONFERENCE.—A Temperance Conference will meet to-day and to-morrow, at the Wilson College. The Sessions will begin each day at 6 p.m. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, C.I.E., will preside. Members of all Temperance Societies as well as all friends of the cause are cordially invited.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following paper will be read:—"Some short notes on Anthropology and Ethnography," by Mr. Ram Gharib Chaube, of Gopalpur, district Gorakpur, late Pandit to Mr. William Crooke, C.S.

IMPROVEMENT OF GUNBOW STREET.—We learn that the Municipal authorities have made arrangements for the improvement of Gunbow Street, or that portion of it known as Ghiwalla Lane, lying between Gunbow Well and the Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia Fountain. A portion of the house of Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistree, together with the shops on the ground-floor, has been purchased for the purpose.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Sydney, Captain T. Aubert, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Marseilles via Aden, and experienced strong South-West Monsoon. The s. s. Baron Belhaven, Captain J. Abbott, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, met with strong monsoon and high sea. The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram, on Monday evening, from the Meteorological Reporter from Simla:—"Lower cautionary flag signal as disturbance is passing away." Accordingly the cautionary signal has been lowered.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—In consequence of the death of Acting Superintendent W. Saunders, of the Mahim Division, the following transfers have been made amongst the officers of the Bombay Police Force:—Inspector Hack, from the Kamattipura Section to the Mahim Division as Inspector-in-charge of that Section; Inspector Moore, from Mahim Section to Kamattipura Section vice Inspector Hack; Inspector Flanagan, from Dhulia Section to Mahim Section, in place of Inspector Moore; and Inspector Okeeff, from Bhuleshwar Section to Parel Section, vice Inspector Flanagan.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Bacha Ballock, a Hindu, aged thirty-five, lately a hamal in the employ of Mr. Rustomji Kama, was charged at the instance of Inspector Barnet with theft as a servant of bottles of wine, a quantity of tea, handkerchiefs, pieces of cloth, one currency note for Rs. 10, spoons and sundry other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 35-2, the property of his master, the complainant. On Monday morning complainant reported the theft to the police, who, after making inquiries, arrested the accused, and on searching his place recovered the property. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.—Bhugwandass Geega, a cloth merchant, residing on the third floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police, yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, that about 8 o'clock, on the previous evening, he left on a nail in the room a cotton bundee, containing three gold studs, with gold chain attached, and a pair of gold links, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, and a silk undria, containing a gold open-faced watch, worth Rs. 100 and a gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 70, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 221-6, and retired to bed, leaving the door of his room open. About 6 o'clock, on the following morning, complainant awoke and found his bundee and sudria with their contents missing. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the watch and chain had been given to the complainant for repairs by one Raja Jaitsing, of Chandore, in Kathiawar.

DEATH OF MR. SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.—We regret to announce the death yesterday, at noon, at his residence, Fort, of Mr. Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, in his sixty-eighth year, after a brief illness. The deceased gentleman was the son-in-law of the first Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, having married his only daughter, Bai Pherozebai, fifty years ago. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy, father of the late Mr. Shapoorjee, was a cousin of the first Parsee philanthrophist, with whose help he was enabled to trade with China, and at his death left a handsome fortune to his three sons. The eldest of them died many years ago, the second, yesterday, having the third surviving. Mr. Shapoorjee dealt extensively in shares during the progress of the American civil war; but like most of those who dabbled in bubble financial associations which had sprung up among us like mush-rooms, he came to grief, and lost all he had. Since 1865-66, he led a retired life, and lived with his family in quietude. He was the father-in-law of the present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, C.S.I., and his brother, Mr. C. Jamsetjee. His death is universally by a large circle of relatives and friends. He was of a very genial and amiable temperament. His funeral takes place this morning.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—The share and policy-holders in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company will be glad to learn that, in spite of recent quarrels and misfortunes, too green to be forgotten, the company has gone on prospering and strengthening its stability and hold on the public. A perusal of the seventh valuation report, for the period ending on the 31st December 1894, which will be presented at an extraordinary meeting of the share and policy-holders to be held on the 29th instant, will show that the affairs of the company are very satisfactory, and that it is a safe concern to insure one's life in. The increase in the gross funds continues in geometrical proportion, and so in the premiums paid and the interest obtained, the figures for 1894 under these heads being respectively over 91 lakhs, 14 lakhs, and 3 lakhs. The rate of expense was during the three years only 8·4 per. cent. of the income, being about half a per cent. less than in the previous period of three years. From the last valuation of the company's assets and liabilities shows a surplus of about 5½ lakhs. This sum, a third goes to the Reserve fund, and of remainder one-tenth will be distributed among shareholders and nine-tenths among the policy-holders.

## THE BANDORA DHARMSALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the dharmsalla. This dharmsalla is built in Bandora, and is near the Bandra railway station. It is about a hundred feet off the Pali road leading to the railway station, and their unfortunate mendicants before proceeding further on their journey, seek shelter for a day or a week under the shade of this dharmsalla. But in this season these unfortunate mendicants have to undergo great hardships. To get access to this dharmsalla they have to force their way through the foul gutter filled with dirty stagnated water, which has no passage or outlet to flow out. In rear and front of this dharmsalla is situated a large open place, and the accumulated water has formed a fairplay for some days, thereby endangering the health of the poor, who are left at the mercy of the weather. The late founder—may the soul of the weather. The large-hearted boon on these may be—has conferred a lasting for their comforts by erecting this dharmsalla for their comforts by erecting this dharmsalla be deprived but why should these poor men be deprived but why should these poor men the entrance from the road, at least, leading to heavily the resting-house? When it is raining What a speeches forth in the dharmsalla. country dharmsalla to be seen then! Many unkept burning, we decent roads and lights sallas. Why, suspicuous part of the dharmsalla. Why, suspicuous part of the dharmsalla indispensable mendicants be devoid of this not observed a? To my recollection, I have sallas. When light burning in this dharmsalla without light, but while away a second suffered to pass, should these mendicants be light. One could by night or nights without ing that there are five through their jabberYours, &c., ts in the dharmsalla.—

S.

## DR. POLLEN AT THE PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.

YESTERDAY forenoon, Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay, paid a visit to the Proprietary High School. The school premises were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. Dr. Pollen was received at the entrance by the proprietors of the school, Messrs. Hormusjee Jehangir, M. H. Taleyarkhan, K. N. Chandabhoy, and D. B. Kharas. Some of the youngest scholars of the drill class, who were stationed on the staircase in uniform, saluted Dr. Pollen as he went up the stairs, the school band playing the National Anthem under the direction of its bandmaster, Mr. J. T. Celidonio. Dr. Pollen expressed great pleasure at what he saw, and satisfaction at the creditable performance of the juvenile band. He was led successively through all the classes of the different departments of the school, in each of which he spent a few minutes. He expressed himself well pleased with the answers the boys gave to the questions he put. The handwriting and drawing of the boys, to which great attention is paid, elicited approbation from Dr. Pollen. He was then conducted to the reception room, where the school band played a selection of music at intervals. After some of the senior students had given English, French, and Persian recitations, which were much commended, the Head-master requested Dr. Pollen to distribute the prizes, which consisted of books and cricket bats, to the successful pupils. The distribution being over,

Dr. Pollen made a short but vigorous and eloquent speech. He said he was extremely glad of the opportunity afforded him of paying a visit to this old, large and flourishing school, and congratulated those responsible for the teaching therein on the success their efforts had met with. A school like the Proprietary High School did very good and useful work for the rising generation of the native youth of the Presidency, and on the intellectual character of its youth depended the prosperity and success of a nation. Talking of prizes he observed that in his time a boy considered himself fortunate if he secured but one prize, and that too consisting of a single book; whereas the prizes that he gave away there consisted of many and costly volumes. He then drew a contrast between the past and the present system of education, remarking that the burden of studies on youthful shoulders in his time was not so heavy as now, when he saw young boys go with a load of books in their hands, spectacles on their nose, and umbrellas over their heads. He was glad that attention was paid to physical culture in the school side by side with intellectual cultivation, as was evidenced by the healthy and bright looks of the students. He then exhorted the boys never, after leaving school, to despair, but to fight bravely the battle of life, adding that, though the stress of competition was very great, still there were many careers open to young men of energy and pluck. He asked them not to confine their energies to local centres, but to carry them far afield; for instance, to Africa, and other parts of the world, where the commercial instincts of the Parsees, who were foremost in every commercial and industrial enterprise, would stand them in very good stead. He concluded by saying with a poet that life is a hill to be climbed up by slow but steady efforts, and that, though there is always a great crush at the base, there is room enough at the top.

At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir returned his best thanks to Dr. Pollen on behalf of the proprietary of the Institution for his kind response to their request to honour them with his visit and to distribute the prizes to the successful students of the last year, who felt themselves highly honoured at receiving the rewards of their industry at the hands of so distinguished a personage as Dr. Pollen. He said the interest that Dr. Pollen had evinced in the well-being of the institution would be warmly appreciated by the numerous and influential constituency of the school, and that the encouragement he had given by his expressions of sympathy and approval would prove an incentive both to teachers and taught. His valuable advice would be strongly impressed on the minds of the youthful learners, and he hoped it would have a salutary influence on their present career and their future prospects. Mr. Hormusjee concluded by calling on the boys to give three hearty cheers to Dr. Pollen; and the boys heartily responded to the call.

On leaving the premises, Dr. Pollen was garlanded and presented with bouquets. The proceedings terminated with the playing of the National Anthem by the school band.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

### A MUCCADUM CLAIMING A LIEN ON GOODS CONSIGNED TO A EUROPEAN HOUSE.

F. ROSENSTERN AND CO. VS. NENSEY PEROO MAHOMED.

THE plaintiff in this case is Mr. Otto Friedheim, of Dundee in Scotland, sole resident and acting partner of the firm of F. Rosenstern and Company, of Dundee in Scotland, by his constituted attorneys, Messrs Crawford, Burder, and Co., while the defendant is a Mahomedan merchant, carrying on business in Meadow Street. The plaintiffs prayed that the defendant might be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 1,900 with interest, and to deliver up the thirty-six bags of canvas, or in the alternative to pay the sum of Rs. 6,900, the value thereof; and further to pay such sum as damages as to the court shall seem fit. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs had for some years past employed the firm of Durst Hosli and Co., of Bombay, as their commission agents to collect indents for the plaintiffs. The course of business was for the plaintiffs, upon the shipment of goods by them to Bombay to forward the bills of lading to Durst Hosli and Co., and for the latter to take charge of and warehouse the goods upon their arrival, and from time to time to deliver the same to the indentors and receive payment for them, and remit the same to the plaintiffs. In May and June 1894, Duast Hosli and Co. so received from the plaintiffs, four consignments of goods, which had been indented for by one Dossa Hirjee, consisting "inter alia" of 36, 10, 10, and 9 bales of canvas, respectively. The first two consignments were sent with others goods by the firm of Durst Hosli and Co., who had then no warehouse or godown of their own, to the defendant the muccadum of the firm, for storage in accordance with the usual course of their business with the defendant. The remaining two consignments were on account of a dispute between the firm of Durst Hosli and Co. and the defendant, ordered by the manager of the firm to be stored in one of the godowns of the Port Trust, but were contrary to such orders, caused by the defendant to be stored in his own godown. All the nine bales constituting the last of the consignments had been delivered by the defendant to Dossa Hirjee, from whom he had received a sum of Rs. 1,900 in payment for the same, but the remaining thirty-six bales were still in the possession of the defendant. Defendant was well aware at the time, he took possession of each of the consignments that the same were the property of the plaintiffs, and not of the firm of Durst Hosli and Co., but the defendant nevertheless claimed to retain the thirty-six bales and the sum of Rs. 1,900, on account of monies alleged to be due to him from the firm, and refused to deliver the same to the plaintiffs.

In his defence, the defendant stated that he was money-broker and muccadum to the firm of Durst Hosli and Co., and had a written agreement with the firm, dated the 1st April 1893. The defendant under the agreement used to advance monies to the firm on the security of goods, and he had a general lien for the amount due to him on all goods coming into his possession in the course of the business. The firm of Durst Hosli and Co. had another agreement with the defendant, by which he had a general lien on all goods aforesaid, whether they belonged to the firm or their constituents. This latter agreement was dated the 2nd November 1892. The whole of the 45 bales came into the possession of the defendant in the ordinary course of the business between him and the firm of Durst Hosli and Co., and were stored in a godown, which was rented by Durst Hosli and Co. in the name of the defendant in pursuance of the agreement, by the terms of which the firm had to provide the defendant with godown accommodation. The goods in question were sent to the defendant not for storage merely as alleged, but as security for the defendant's advances. The defendant denied the material allegations of the plaint. With regard to the documents referred to, he said they did not convey to his mind that the goods mentioned therein, were the property of the plaintiff's, or that Durst Hosli and Co. were not entitled to deal with them as they did. The firm frequently sent similar documents to the defendant, and obtained advances against the goods mentioned therein, and on repayment such goods were redeemed. Only goods in respect of which the defendant advanced monies came into the defendant's possession, and other goods were stored by the firm in godowns of the Port Trust. The firm, at the date of their insolvency, were indebted to the defendant in upwards of one lakh of rupees, and the defendant claimed to have also a lien on the goods mentioned for the general balance of his account as well as for the advances made at the time such goods came into his possession. The Rs. 1,900 were paid him in the ordinary course of business and had been duly credited to the account of the firm, and he claimed to retain them. The plaintiffs were not entitled to them. He also claimed to retain the 36 bales of canvas as security for the advances made by him and the general balance of account due to him by the firm.

The hearing of the case is being proceeded with.

"PATSY, run down to the station and see what time the last train starts for Dublin."

"I will, your honour."

(Exit. An interval of six hours.)

"Well, what on earth kept you all that time?"

"Sure, wasn't I to see what time the train started? And how was I to come back before she went?"

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PLEADER.

IMPERATRIX VS. RUNCHORDAS, VAKIL.

THIS was an application for the revision of an order passed by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on the 13th June last, granting a sanction for the prosecution of the petitioner (Runchordas) for offences under sections 196, 407 and 109 of the Penal Code. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Gokaldas Parakh, representing the accused.

It appeared that in the year 1895 a certain member of Shevaks instituted a suit. After the plaint in that suit had been put in, but before it was registered, it was alleged that certain alterations were made in the description of the plaintiffs which would, if allowed to stand, bring ruin and disgrace on the body of Shevaks to which the plaintiffs in that suit belonged. Steps were accordingly taken to bring the guilty parties to justice, and the sub-judge held an inquiry and granted a sanction against the appellants in the case directing their prosecution for forgery. Against that order an appeal was made to the District Court, which revoked the sanction granted by the sub-judge. The document which was said to be forged purported to be a certified copy of a vakilatnama granted by the clerk of the Court of the first class sub-judge at Kaira. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, there could be no doubt as to the falsity of the document, and he ordered a notice on his own motion to issue against Ranchordas, who is a pleader and who was professionally engaged in the case, to show cause why he should not be included in the sanction issued against his clients. There was no doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that the written statement, and its two accompaniments were in the physical possession of the pleader, and were by him presented to the officer of the Court deputed for the purpose. The questions arose how far was a pleader bound to satisfy himself as to the authenticity and genuineness of documents, which might be given to him by his client for production in Court in judicial proceedings; and how far was he criminally liable along with his clients for the wrongful acts which had been instituted by the latter. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, a pleader could only claim imunity so long as he could show that he had excercised due care and caution. The pleader was no doubt bound by his instructions, but if in carrying out those instructions, he knowingly infringed the criminal law, he laid himself open to a criminal prosecution. It had been urged that Runchordas did not produce the document but it was put it by the two appellants along with their written statements. As, however, the written statement was countersigned by Runchordas, and in the body of that statement there was a distinct allusion to the document, the Sessions Judge did not think that any twisting of facts would persuade any ordinary mind that Runchordas did not take a part, and a very prominent part in the production of the document. It was further contended that there was nothing to show that Runchordas had any guilty knowledge, or even a suspicion of the falsity of the document, and it was argued that there was no duty on a pleader to suspect his client's documents and to shift and discriminate them. Carelessness, it was urged, was the worst offence which could be placed to Runchordas's account. If the Sessions Judge said, he was right in his opinion as to the duties and responsibilities of a pleader, then there could be no doubt that Runchordas was equally with his client responsible for the production in court of the document. It had been urged that the conduct of Runchordas was without any apparent motive, but the Sessions Judge under the Code did not necessarily require a motive for the act. Besides, the question of motive, if it arose at all, would be better determined in the court which tried the charge. The Sessions Judge confirmed the sanction granted by the sub-judge of Umreth against Manekal and Bhogilal, the appellants, and dismissed their appeal. He further directed that a sanction should issue under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, authorizing the trials of Runchordas, pleader, on charges under section 196,471 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. All three persons should be tried before the same court, and at the same time, and the Collector and District Magistrate should be written to and requested to allow the prosecution to be conducted by the Public Prosecutor.

Runchordas applied for a revision of the order, and the matter was argued before their Lordships.

Mr. Justice Parsons delivered judgment as follows:—We have heard the able arguments of Mr. Macpherson for the applicant and of the Advocate-General for the Crown, and we think that the sanction ought to be revoked. The Sessions Judge granted it on the ground that the document in question bears on its face such marks of concoction that the pleader's suspicions must have been aroused at the first sight of it and that he ought to have strictly examined it, and had he done so, he would either have rejected it or advised his client to produce it in Court on his own risk or responsibility. His offence was thus one rather of omission than of commission. We cannot place a pleader's duty and his responsibility on so high a base as this. We do not think that any Court would be justified in ordering the prosecution of a pleader for presenting on behalf of his client a document merely because the document was suspicious in appearance, nor do we think that pleaders are to closely examine documents given them to produce in Court and to come to a conclusion upon their genuineness for which conclusion, if wrong, they are liable to be criminally prosecuted. We think that a pleader is under no higher obligation than any other agent would be, and that to justify his prosecution it must be shown that he was a party (principal or accessory) to the concoction of the document or that he had the knowledge that it was concocted. The words in section 471 of the Penal Code "knows or has reason to believe" are of general application and the allegation must be proved as strictly in his case as in the case of any one else. It would be difficult, we think, to say that when a pleader acting on the instructions of his client tenders in Court a document he cannot plead and rely upon those instructions as sufficient cause. However, we need not go as far as that. We think in the present case that the mere fact that the suspicions of the pleader ought to have been aroused by the sight of the document is not "prima facie" evidence that he knew or had reason to believe the document to be forged and, therefore, we revoke the sanction for his prosecution.

## CRICKET.

### PERSIAN CLUB VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. CLUB.

THE second fixture of the Persian Club was carried out on Sunday, when the Eleven played the Young Zoroastrians. The bowling on both the sides was even, but the visitors were stronger in batting, and they did well to win the toss, as this gave them an opportunity of displaying their strength and the opposite bowlers were punished to the tune of 142 runs, of which Billimoria made 41 by his usual cautious game, Dubash added 22 and Machliwala (jun.) 17. Machliwala (the Presidency player) took 5 wickets for 44 runs, Arjanee 3 for 40, and Chinoy 2 for 31, but the first made the hat trick at the close, and the catch by which he got rid of the last batsman formed the principal feature of the match and was a satisfactory ending of a pretty long innings. The Persian's fielding was good throughout, though a couple of mistakes were made at the close. The Persian Club began their innings at 4 p.m. by sending Chinoy and Sethna; and when the game was put a stop to owing to rain both these had lost their wickets, the former making 15 and Seervai, who succeeded him, having knocked up 10 runs brought the aggregate to 33 (for two wickets).

### PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground Sunday:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| K K Kharas, c R Mody, b K Mistry | 9 |
| K N Davur, not out | 49 |
| D E Mody, b K Mistry | 3 |
| J M Dastoor, b Dadiseth | 0 |
| D K Kharas b Dadiseth | 0 |
| P H Davur, b K Mistry | 1 |
| H M Mehta, b Dadiseth | 2 |
| M H Davur, run out | 0 |
| B H Bottliwalla, b Dadiseth | 1 |
| B M Gandavia, c Dadiseth, b Mistry | 0 |
| K E Sanjana, c and b Mistry | 0 |
| H Vakil, b Dadiseth | 7 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 75 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| K Mistry | 95 | 7 | 22 | 5 |
| Cardmaster | 15 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Dadiseth | 77 | 2 | 27 | 5 |

JOHN BRIGHT CRICKET CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| K Mistry, c D Mody, b P Davur | 2 |
| R Mody, b P Davur | 1 |
| H Dadiseth, b P Davur | 3 |
| M Wadia, b E N Davur | 0 |
| M Surty, run out | 0 |
| S Mistry, b E Davur | 0 |
| H Cardmaster, c D Mody, b P Davur | 2 |
| K Mody, c Dastoor, b E Davur | 23 |
| H Bana, run out | 0 |
| M Vazir iar, b E Davur | 0 |
| P Secretary, b P Davur | 1 |
| P Satarawalla, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 1 |
| Total | 35 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P Davur | 60 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| E Davur | 57 | 1 | 28 | 4 |

HE—I hear you attended the Handel and Haydn performances. Were you present at the "Creation"? (She indignantly)—I suppose you will next want to know if I sailed in Noah's Ark!

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, Bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy.] Rs. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.]

## PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE annual general meetings of the shareholders of the six mill Companies under the agency of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. were held yesterday afternoon, at their registered office, No. 1, Forbes Street.

Mr. George Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., presided. In all the meetings resolutions embodied in the reports of directors were passed. In the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, the shareholders appointed Messrs. J. P. Cornforth and Pallonji Framji Mehta as auditors for the ensuing year in the place of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., at a remuneration of Rs. 225 each. In other companies Mr. Cornforth alone was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 225 for each company.

The following are the reports of the directors of the companies:—

### EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to June 30th, 1896. The statement of profit and Loss shows that the Company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 3,54,372-4-6, from which sum your directors have transferred Rs. 159,117-0-0 to depreciation fund account and paid an "ad interim" dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1895, Rs. 43,110-15-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,52,144-5-6. Your directors recommend that this sum should be disposed of as under:—To payment of dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, Rs. 71,851-9-0; to machinery renewal account, Rs. 80,292-12-6; total Rs. 1,52,144-5-6. Your directors having resolved upon replacing all the old mules with new ones with the latest improvements and upon renovating the card room of the old mill at a cost of about Rs. 2,25,000-0-0, recommend that to meet this expenditure a "Machinery Renewal Account" be opened and that the sum of Rs. 80,292-12-6 be placed to its credit this year. Eight new mules are already working with the most satisfactory result. The mill production is well sold forward, and cotton sufficient to cover all sales has been purchased. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 3,2,03,130-0-0, and the cotton stored at Colaba is fully covered. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, E. Spinner and R. Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. N. C. Macleod, J. Spinner and H. A. R. Payne were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Messrs. Inverarity and Spinner retired by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

### LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEAGHING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1896. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the company's earning for the year amounts to Rs. 1,17,949-10-9. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 41,194 to depreciation fund account and paid an "ad interim" dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1895, which absorbed Rs. 26,250, leaving a balance of Rs. 50,505-10-9. Your directors recommend that the balance should be disposed of as under:—To dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year, Rs. 35,000-0-0; to reserve fund, Rs. 505-10-9; to machinery renewal account, Rs. 15,000-0-0; total Rs. 50,505-10-9. The mill production is fairly well sold forward, and waste contracted for to cover such sales. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 10,11,200. Messrs. E. Spinner and R. Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. J. Spinner and H. A. H. Payne were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Mr. E. Spinner retires from the Board in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

### IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1896. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,48,313-0-0. From this sum your directors have carried Rs. 65,475 to depreciation fund account, and paid an "ad interim" dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1895, which absorbed Rs. 23,400, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,438-0-0. Your directors recommend that this balance be dealt with as under:—For the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, Rs. 34,200; to reserve fund, Rs. 4,438-0-0; to machinery renewal account, Rs. 20,000-0-0; total Rs. 62,438-0-0. The production of the mill is fairly well sold forward, and cotton to cover such sales has been secured. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,73,030, and the cotton stored at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Mr. David Gostling retires from the Board in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

### JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1896. The statement of profit and loss shows that the Company's earnings during the past year amount to Rs. 1,92,483-6-0. From this sum your directors have carried Rs. 33,000 to depreciation fund account and paid as "ad interim" dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1895, Rs. 33,000, leaving an available balance of Rs 97,338-6-0. Your directors recommend that this balance should be dealt with as under:—To dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, Rs. 33,000-0-0, to reserve fund, Rs. 14,338-6-0; to machinery renewal account, 50,000-0-0, total Rs. 97,338-6-0. The mill's production is fairly sold forward, and cotton to cover all sales has been secured. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,73,030, and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, F. Spinner and R. Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. N. C Macleod, J. Spinner and H. A. H. Payne were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Messrs. Inverarity and Spinner retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

### CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1896. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the Company's earning for the year amount to Rs. 1,74,407-11-0. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 36,221-0-0 to depreciation account and paid an "ad interim" dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1895, which absorbed Rs. 31,050-0-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 77,196-11-0. Your directors recommend that this balance should be disposed of as follows:—To dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year, Rs. 31,050-0-0; to reserve fund, Rs. 6,140-11-0; to machinery renewal account, Rs. 40,000-0-0; total Rs. 77,196-11-0. The mills production is well sold forward, and cotton to cover such sales is secured. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 13,97,350-0-0, and the cotton stored in the godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, E. Spinner, and R. Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. N. C. Macleod, J. Spinner and H. A. H. Payne were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Mr. E. Spinner and R. Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. J. Spinner and H. A. H. Payne were invited to join the Board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Mr. E. Spinner retires from the Board in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

### HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1896. The statement of profit and loss shows that the Company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 2,45,555-9-0. From this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 92,202 to depreciation account, and paid an "ad interim" dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1895, which absorbed Rs. 37,312-8-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,041-1-0. Your directors recommend that this balance be appropriated as under:—To dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, Rs. 37,312-8-0, to reserve fund Rs. 23,728-9-0; to machinery renewal account, Rs. 50,000-0-0; total Rs. 1,16,041-1-0 The mill production is well sold forward, and cotton to cover these sales has been purchased. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 19,04,450, and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is covered against risk of fire. Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, E. Spinner and R. Gilbert having proceeded to Europe, Messrs. N. C. Macleod, J. Spinner and H. A.H. Payne were invited to join the board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointments. Messrs. Gilbert and Moore retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

"GOT any more cigars like those you sold me yesterday?" asked a perspiring citizen.

"You mean dose fine Havanna goods, five for a shilling?" said the tobacconist, with a grantified smile. "Louis, take down from der shelluf a box of dose cellerdoros."

The smoker grimly answered with a smile, and then said—

"Just put one in my hat, will you? I read in the papers that a cabbage leaf in the hat'll prevent sunstroke.

And he got outside just in time to be missed by an empty cigar-box.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

## THE BABULLA TANK GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are all grateful to "Mr. Kayani's strong supporter." But the gratitude of such of us as believe in the Babulla Tank scheme is peculiarly his own; for while he has in a liberal and unstinting fashion attempted a disparagement of the above measure, he has no information to offer in respect of a garden for Mandvie—nothing beyond a peremptory demand. He sends forth his fiat, and a garden must bloom in that ward, or the Corporators of this city are a race of triflers. Estimates, absence of space—he soars above such mundane reckoning. One who is in a position to speak authoritatively tells me that a garden of 14,000 square yards in Mandvie proper would cost 14 lakhs. The total amount intended to be spent, a trifle over two lakhs, would not procure in the densely populated part of the ward a garden of an area exceeding 2,000 square yards! Unless our oracle undertook to transform the stalwart men of Mandvie into Liliputians, the space must be considered inadequate. It was with a full knowledge of these facts that the Corporation decided to spend Rs. 2,7,000 on the Babulla Tank project. The reclaimed land will be 20,000 square yards, out of which it is intended to utilise 6,000 yards opposite the Mogul Mosque for building purposes and the construction and improvement of roads. The total area of the park proper will be 14,000 square yards. One has only to walk up from any direction to Imamwada Road to realise that the improvements sanctioned emanate from a shrewd and practical spirit, and no mere caprice or whim. The thick current of humanity that rolls perpetually along its crowded thoroughfares, the extensive buildings, the crowded bye-lanes, speak of a populous locality. The "Supporter of Kayani" appeals to Messrs. Wacha and Shroff to have the resolution altered. The former was a member on the Committee, and, I understand, devoted special attention to the economic aspect of the question, with the result that he cordially supported the view of the rest, and thought that out of the available sites in the Mandvie ward the Babulla Tank one was most suitable from every point of view. We will not linger on smaller points of debate; the answer to each has been given already. It is sufficient that the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Executive have approved of the measure as a beneficent one, and if the "Supporter of Mr. Kayani" and Mr. Kayani himself will still differ, no one can prevent them, but one might ask them to be fair minded, to lift themselves from local prepossessions, which contract the vision and tend to narrow deduction. Let dispassionate analysis guide us, so that we arrive at the truth most expeditiously.—Yours, &c.,

MURAD.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Baron Belhaven, 1,482 tons, Captain J Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon (11th July), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain R J Garrick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool (2nd July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Chisholm, Mr F W Mills, T T Odzie, Mr A Rajput, and one ayah. She experienced strong monsoon from Aden to Bombay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Messageries Maritimes, Co's s s Sydney, 2,081 tons, Capt

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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A TRIAL of our INVALID'S PORT will convince the most sceptical that it is a really wonderful wine. It ought to be much higher in price. We feel convinced after a critical examination of various Portwines imported into India, that our Invalid's Port is THE BEST. Don't take our word for this, but try the Wine yourselves.
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Detailed price lists on application.
B. S. & Co.'s Invalid's Port ..... Rs. 26-8 per doz.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

COUNCILS declined 1-8 per cent. in London, yesterday, to 113 3-8; but there was no change in Indian Sterling Loan, which continued at 120¼. About £50,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday. Market rates of discount were unaltered; and 3½ percent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher at £64¼. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 31 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York also the previous price was again quoted, with demand Exchange on London still at 4·88½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, remained at 1s. 2 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 101¼, with Paris Exchange on London a centime higher at 25·16½ fcs.

The periodical Sales of Sheep Skins opened in London yesterday, there being a moderate demand. Prime qualities were slightly easier, but common were dull.

Yesterday the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats quiet: Arrivals, steady. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 300 were Surats; Imports, *nil*. Spot Mid-Americans declined 1-32d. to 3½d. per lb. Surats were generally unchanged, and American Arrivals were 3-64 to 1-16d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 41-64d. for July delivery, and 3 13-32d. for November-December. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 7 3-16 cents per lb., while Futures for September and December were both 6 points higher at 6-41 and 6-35 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the total arrivals at the Ports show the following comparison with those in the two preceding years:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts | 2,000 | 800 | 300 |
| Two days' do. | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1895 | 5,103,000 | 7,887,000 | 5,854,200 |

Locally, the Cotton market has been steady today, with only 100 bales Bengal, at Rs. 167 taken by Exporters, and 100 Dhulia by the Mills at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been steady markets, and but a moderate business has passed at former rates. *Linseed* is quoted ½ anna lower at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 444 bales. |
| Wheat | 5,931 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,105 " |
| Rapeseed | 3,626 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,117 " |
| Castorseed | 2,389 " |
| Rice | 28,902 " |

FREIGHTS.—This morning the market opened dull, and the s.s. Imaum booked for Havre and Antwerp, at 5s. 6d. per ton for her balance of about 3,300 tons. A line for Dunkirk was reported as done at 6s. 6d., and small lots at 7s. per ton. The demand is exhausting the accommodation available, and unless more tonnage is offering next month the present supply bids fair to be insufficient for August requirements.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' Sight Credits, with forward Telegraphic procurable at 1s. 2 7-32d. The Bazaar was reported to have bought at 1s 2 7-32d.; but the rate was not general. A few three months' Sight Bills were sold at the above rate for near delivery, and the market closed quiet, but steady as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 2 3-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2 3-16d. | do. |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 7-32d. | do. |
| Credits do. | 1s. 2 9-32d. | do. |
| Francs do. | 1·50½ | do. |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 109½ for Cash and the Settlement, and declined 1-16 per cent., but recovered towards the close, and remained steady at 109½ for Cash and the Settlement, 109 7-16 for August Account, and 104½ for the new 3 per cents.

SHARES have been slightly active, and the changes in Mill Scrip, as shown in our list, favour sellers about equally with buyers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 1-32 |

The Manchester market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 113 3-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 3-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 120½ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 64 3-4 |
| Bar Silver | 31 3-8 |

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of London s—21 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Branksome Hall s—115 cases candles, N Heptoolabhoy; 50 cases candles, E E Baugat; 5 hogsheads portwine, D Cowasjee.
FROM LONDON.
Carthage s—7 cases silvered plate glass, A Noorbhoy; 12 packages medicine, &c, Phillips and Co; 10 cases ham and cheese, Eduljee Bezonjee; 2 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchunder and Brothers; 8 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Eduljee Ruttonjee and Brothers; 25 cases stout, Treacher and Co; 10 bales paper, B Sazba and Co.
Caledonia s—12 cases provisions, &c, D Cowasjee.
FROM HULL.
Mikado s—100 hogsheads ale, Charles Phillimore and Co.
FROM CHRISTIANIA.
Mikado s—11 bales brown paper, N Heptoolabhoy.
FROM CHARENTE.
Carthage s—125 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Raventhaller s—173 boxes candles and 60 cases slate pencils Byramjee Shapoorjee; 12 cases champagne, Charles Phillimore and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Raventhaller s—100 cases matches, A Saalk Adum.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Carthage s—50 cases and 10 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Medusa s—53 cases portwine, Moronas and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—10 cases paper, H Abdoolally.

JULY 28.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of London s—12 cases silvered plate glass, A Karimjee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Mary Bacquehem s—3 cases writing paper, N Cumroodin.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Carthage s—29 cases oilmanstores, D Cowasjee.
FROM CHARENTE.
Carthage s—24 cases brandy, G Fernandis.
FROM NEW YORK.
Caledonia s—12 casks beer, D Cowasjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Bhopal s—4 cases perfumed spirit D Cowasjee
FROM BREMEN.
Raventhaler s—105 cases beer, Glade and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Ras Elba s—12 cases oilmanstores, D R Parekh and Co; 146 cases oilmanstores, D Dadabhoy; 20 cases provisions, D Cowasjee.
Carthage s—59 cases oilmanstores, &c, D Cowasjee; 19 package envelopes, papers, &c, John Dickenson and Co; 45 cases wine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st July, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 14th July, 1896:—

| LIABILITIES. | July 14. Rs. | A. | P. | July 21. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 72,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 72,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 2,12,55,395 | 8 | 0 | 2,25,56,475 | 7 | 4 |
| Other deposits, &c. | 6,04,25,314 | 14 | 1 | 6,35,52,719 | 3 | 0 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 4,25,993 | 15 | 10 | 13,61,314 | 1 | 10 |
| Sundries | 22,87,446 | 5 | 11 | 22,25,895 | 7 | 0 |
| Rs. | 11,15,94,071 | 11 | 10 | 11,68,96,304 | 3 | 2 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 45,04,771 | 0 | 0 | 47,08,257 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Investments. | 85,36,531 | 8 | 0 | 85,36,531 | 8 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 1,27,73,595 | 2 | 1 | 1,31,99,265 | 6 | 6 |
| Credits do do. | 1,37,89,701 | 14 | 5 | 1,35,83,154 | 14 | 3 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 2,79,58,074 | 10 | 11 | 2,60,40,570 | 2 | 4 |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,49,573 | 6 | 1 | 2,01,988 | 7 | 0 |
| Bullion | 4,723 | 10 | 5 | 4,523 | 10 | 5 |
| Dead Stock | 13,19,275 | 3 | 11 | 13,19,335 | 0 | 5 |
| Stamps | 10,737 | 1 | 0 | 10,444 | 13 | 0 |
| Sundries | 14,93,986 | 15 | 8 | 14,03,508 | 7 | 3 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 2,36,10,742 | 0 | 5 | 2,79,23,636 | 5 | 7 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,83,37,338 | 2 | 11 | 1,93,65,698 | 8 | 0 |
| Rs. | 11,15,94,071 | 11 | 10 | 11,68,96,304 | 3 | 2 |

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 21st July, 1896:—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 24,67,505 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 11,56,435 | Dec. |
| Other Deposits | 31,17,505 | Inc. |
| Post Bills | 9,35,221 | do. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 2,08,486 | Inc. |
| Loans | 4,25,670 | do. |
| Accounts of Credit | 2,06,547 | Dec. |
| Mercantile Bills | 13,17,501 | do. |
| Cash at Head Office | 53,12,884 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 9,98,360 | do. |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHREWSBURY—July 21, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Worlur, Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev J S W Shrewsbury, of a son.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—July 15, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Herbert Francis Foster, Tea Planter, of Travance.
WALKER—July 18, at Sultanpur, Oudh, Maggie Isabel, the dearly loved wife of Eden Curtis Walker, aged 23 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. G. R.—You do not send us your name and address.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.


HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, who is now on a brief visit to Bombay, deserves the thanks of the elected members of the Legislative Council for the readiness with which he has granted their desires in regard to a postponement of the Budget meeting. The other day these gentlemen forwarded to the Governor-in-Council a protest in regard to what they considered the very inadequate time allowed them for studying the details of the Budget, which would in the ordinary course have been presented by Mr. Nugent next Tuesday, and they asked for a postponement of the meeting. This request has been granted, and the Council, instead of assembling next Tuesday, will meet on Monday, August 17. For the benefit of the uninitiated it should be explained that it is customary for the Revenue Member of Council to forward a confidential copy of the detailed items of the Budget, together with his own Financial statement, to the non-official members of the Legislature some time before the date for which the Budget meeting is called. This is how it is that immediately upon the Revenue Member of Council presenting his Budget, the elected members are able to rise in their places and enter into close and detailed criticisms in regard to innumerable items of the Provincial balance-sheet. In the present instance, however, the figures were only sent to the non-official members a fortnight before the date of meeting, and this they considered too short a period for studying the Budget, in view of other claims upon their time and thought. The non-official critics of Government finance have of course every right to combine for the conservation of their privileges. If a shorter time than usual has been allowed them for the examination of the Budget figures, it is not surprising that they should send in to Government a representation pointing out the fact, and they are to be congratulated upon the success of their protest. It is to be remembered, however, that neither the Act of 1892, which included the presentation of the Budget within the scope of the work of the local legislatures, or the rules and regulations of the Bombay Council, expressly provide that the Financial Statement shall be circulated to the non-official members in advance; much less do they fix a time limit for this to be done before the meeting of the Council. But from the first it has been recognised that it was only by such a procedure that the Financial Statement could be at all properly discussed, and therefore the submission of the details to the non-official members in advance has become an unwritten rule. Apparently, some accidental circumstance has led this year to the financial proposals being sent out a few days later than usual. We are not disposed to say that a fortnight is an inadequate period for the contents of the statement to be sufficiently digested to enable an elected member to make a speech adequate to the occasion. But it would be well to prevent ground for such complaints in future years by the inclusion in the Rules of the Council of a proviso fixing a minimum time between the date of forwarding the detailed statement to members and the day of meeting. The Rules of the Council, as recently revised, have yet to be finally approved, and therefore the present is a convenient time for making the addition to the Rules we have suggested.

The Bombay Government has been invited by the Secretary of State to consider the desirability of preventing the extinction of the African wild elephant in the Somaliland Protectorate, which may be regarded as a dependency of this Presidency. The German Administration has recently taken measures for the protection of wild elephants and other game, including the rhinoceros, in South-West Africa. Mr. T. Bryce recently put a question in the House of Commons to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the impending extinction of elephants in Somaliland, and suggested that a reserve or sanctuary should be established within which they might breed secure against the rifle of the hunter. Mr. E. N. Buxton, who had visited the Protectorate and studied the subject, memorialised the Secretary of State in the same sense. The probability is that in default of some reserve of the kind, the wild elephants will be either driven out of Somaliland or extirpated. Lord George Hamilton expressed sympathy with the suggestion, and promised to consider what steps can be taken to secure the desired result. As it is not to be supposed that the forthcoming Provincial Budget will provide a grant for the preservation of wild elephants in North-East Africa, or that the subject will be seriously considered as within the range of practical politics, unless it can be shown that the undertaking would bring some substantial return, it may not be amiss to point out that an elephant preserve in Somaliland might be made as profitable as those now existing in India and in Ceylon. The prevailing notion that the African elephant cannot be tamed and made to earn his living, like his Asiatic congener, has no foundation in fact. The Carthaginians utilised the African elephants for war and other purposes. After the overthrow of Carthage the art of taming them seems to have been lost, the indigenous tribes hunting them only for their ivory. There is no reason why competent trainers from India should not succeed in capturing and taming the elephants of Africa as easily as the larger and equally wild elephants of India and Ceylon. A few years ago, when the first tentative steps towards opening up South East Africa were being planned, a certain Mr. Macartney took over some half-a-dozen Indian elephants to the coast opposite Zanzibar with a view to employ them as beasts of burden in the fly country, and also as decoys to capture and bring into subjection the indigenous elephants. Unfortunately, an accident in the operation of landing cost Mr. Macartney his life, and the enterprise came to nothing. There is no reason why the experiment should not be crowned with success. If it can be shown that the preservation of the wild elephant in Somaliland and in South Africa will pay, the prospect of active measures being taken to accomplish that benevolent object will be much improved.

THE University Senate cordially agreed to the motion brought forward on Monday afternoon by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, to the effect that, as recommended by the Syndicate, a representation be made to Government urging them to reconsider their decision to withdraw the annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to the University. The policy of Government was dictated by the consideration that, now the finances of the University have improved, it should, like the sister institutions of Calcutta and Madras, become self-supporting, and that the money thus saved to Provincial funds should be granted to "other institutions, which, though in a lower place in the general educational scheme, are not less necessary to the spread and improvement of general or technical education." That the primary schools were mainly in view in this somewhat vague description of "other institutions," is shown by the fact that Government have now cordially acceded to the wishes of the Municipal Corporation and have made a grant of no less than half-a-lakh of rupees towards the building of new primary schoolhouses in Bombay. Mr. Mehta, however, cannot see why Peter should be robbed to pay Paul. He contends that, although the University has established a financial equilibrium, it is not in a position to do without the Government grant, since certain reforms that are required cannot be carried out for want of funds. There is considerable force in this argument, and it seems to us that at the very least the grant should not have been withdrawn until the University authorities had been accorded an opportunity of stating their objections to the proposal. Government assumed that the University could do without the money because its last balance-sheet showed a fairly good surplus, but the likelihood of increased expenditure in the near future seems to have been overlooked. Dr. Pollen objected to the motion on the ground that the grant was so small that its loss would not be greatly felt. But as we have been reminded of late in regard to the Suakin business, a question of principle cannot be set aside on the ground that the amount involved is inconsiderable. When a grant, however small, is taken from the University authorities without giving them an opportunity to state their side of the case for its retention, they are justified in complaining. Even from the point of view of Government itself, the decision is open to question, as the entire absence of a Provincial grant naturally weakens the moral force of such limited powers of control as are reserved to the Governor-in-Council.

VETERINARY-MAJOR MILLS, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, has just sent in the tenth annual report of that institution in which he tells us that it has made much progress in the past year. The number of students has risen from fifty-eight to sixty-three, whilst the proportion of those who passed the qualifying examination rose from fifty-seven to seventy-two per cent. This is a marked improvement, and one on which Veterinary-Major Mills is to be congratulated. He has had very uphill work, and we are glad to find that at last his labours are bringing in their own reward. The cost of the institution has increased, but this is due only to a temporary contingency, the difference between Rs. 37,326 last year and Rs. 40,176, being due to the erection of the dissecting-room at Sewree. Fortunately, the amount was budgeted for. The demand for graduates of the college shows no sign of abatement, and the wonder is that more Hindus at all events do not qualify as Veterinary Surgeons. The Principal is at pains to tell us what becomes of his men. It seems that of the nine men who obtained the diploma last year one got employment under the Government of the Straits Settlements at Singapore; two are serving as Stock Inspectors in Madras; one as Veterinary Assistant at Berar; one at Morvi; one at Gwalior; one as Assistant Veterinary Officer at the College for some time, and then as Itinerating Veterinary Inspector under the Glanders and Earcy Act; one is employed as an Assistant at Messrs. Stephens and Sons, Veterinary Surgeons; and one as a probationer in the Civil Veterinary Department, at Babugarh, North-West Provinces. The appointment of Veterinary Officer, Janjira State, was also filled during the year by a graduate of this College. The Junagad State has opened a Veterinary Dispensary at Veraval, and placed a graduate in charge of it. The Dharwar Local Board also employed one graduate to take charge of their dispensary. Another graduate obtained an appointment at Baroda on a salary of Rs. 150. Applications for graduates have also been received from the Local Boards of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum Districts, and also from the Native States of Bansda and Cochin, and for the slaughter-houses at Poona, Surat and Ahmedabad, and the Bhagalpur Municipality. Government having sanctioned an increase in the staff under the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay, there will be an opening for four more graduates. Thus there is no lack of employment for capable men.

IT has long been admitted that the Bank of Bombay is especially fortunate in regard to the skill and forethought with which it is managed, but this fact has perhaps never been more plainly illustrated than in the half-year which ended last month. As remarked in the report to be presented at the meeting of shareholders to be held next Thursday, the half-year was one in which exceptional care had to be exercised. Owing to the fall in the value of cotton, the chief staple of the Bombay market, credit was seriously disturbed, and quite a number of firms suspended payment. But the affairs of the bank were managed so well that no losses were incurred, and a satisfactory net profit—Rs. 9,43,901—was earned. With this the Directors are able to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; to give a bonus of one per cent. and to add two lakhs of rupees to the reserve fund, bringing up that security of the Bank to Rs. 54,00,000. This makes the ratio of reserve to capital, no less than 54 per cent. as compared with 36 per cent. in the case of the two other Presidency Banks. Neither in Calcutta or Madras had the Presidency Banks the same difficulties to encounter in the shape of disturbed credit as the Bombay Bank during the half-year, and yet the local institution earned a higher percentage per annum of profit on capital—18·88—than the Banks of Bengal and Madras. The former of these two banks, which has a capital of two crores, earned at the rate of 16·74, while the Bank of Madras, with a capital of fifty lakhs, earned at the rate of 18·34 per cent. per annum of profit on capital. The results of the working of the Bank of Bombay for the six months will thus well bear comparison with those of the two sister institutions, and must be gratifying both to the Directors and to the Secretary and Treasurer, who by the bye is to be congratulated upon complete restoration from his recent serious illness.

A REPORT reaches us that the Royal Commission on the Military and Civil Expenditure of the Government of India have re-considered their decision, excluding the press. The result is that newspaper reporters are to be admitted to future meetings of the Commission, or rather some newspaper reporters, for it seems that the accommodation is circumscribed and the number is to be limited to four or five. Although it is understood that Dr. Bahadhurji's application to be allowed to give evidence was supported by Lord Welby as well as by Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Naoroji, Mr. Caine and Mr. Buchanan, it was decided not to call him as a witness. But as stated in our yesterday's paper, this decision has now been cancelled, and Dr. Bahadhurji will be examined. Before coming to a decision the Commission had an opportunity of ascertaining the nature of Dr. Bahadhurji's proposed evidence. As usual in such cases, he was requested to prepare a statement beforehand, and Mr. Colin Campbell, Secretary of the Commission, wrote to Dr. Bahadhurji that it has been "decided not to institute such detailed enquiry into sub-divisions of administration in India as your paper contemplates." Dr. Bahadhurji's friends will be glad to learn that this decision has now been modified. It is not unlikely, we believe, that the Bombay Presidency Association may be invited to nominate a witness or witnesses to give evidence before the Commission.

IN consequence of representations received from non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council to the effect that insufficient time has this year been given them to master the details of the Budget, the meeting of the Council at Poona has been postponed from Tuesday next to Monday, August 17, at 11-30 a.m. A *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary published last night, states:—"In modification of Government Notification, No. 169, dated the 8th July, 1896, it is hereby notified that the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regul

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MATABELE RISING.

BULUWAYO, JULY 27.

There is a growing feeling here that the present force at the disposal of the authorities is not sufficiently large to repress the rebellion in Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

## GRAVE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The situation in Macedonia becomes graver.

The population is friendly to the Greek bands, and is supporting them.

## MASSING OF TURKISH TROOPS.

The Turks are massing their troops in Macedonia and Epirus.

## THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Uganda Railway Bill has passed the second reading in the Commons by a majority of one hundred and fifty votes.

## THE ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE DRUMMOND CASTLE.

The finding of the Court of Enquiry into the loss of the Drummond Castle shows that it was caused through excessive speed and inadequate allowance for the current.

The Court is further of opinion that the catastrophe might have been averted had the captain used the lead sufficiently.

## THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

In the Jameson trial, to-day, Sir Edward Clarke submitted that Pitsani was not within British dominion, and that no force had been fitted out at Mafeking, or had Dr. Jameson any idea of hostile intent against a foreign State. The appeal of the Johannesburg Reform Committee for aid, he said, justified Dr. Jameson's action.

Sir Richard Webster, in reply, said that both Mafeking and Pitsani were under British law, and he ridiculed the idea of the raid being a peaceful one, as the evidence showed that it was premeditated.

## BATTING AVERAGES.

Up to the present Ranjitsinhji heads the list with a batting average of fifty-seven, whilst Dr. Grace has an average of forty-six.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

## THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The following is the finally approved list of business for the next meeting of the Legislative Council :—

The Hon. Mr. J. Woodburn to move that the Fisheries Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Chalmers, Trevor, Nawab Amir-ud-Din, and the mover ; also to move that the Glanders and Farcy Act be passed; and to introduce the Burma Municipalities Bill, and the Bill to provide for the Segregation of Pauper Lepers and Control of the Lepers following certain callings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz to introduce a Bill to amend the Government Tenants Act.

The Viceregal Council will remain at the present strength till the Calcutta Season, when four vacancies will occur.

## THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy will be the guest of Mr. R. Crosthwaite, Political Agent, Rajputana, during his visit to Mount Abu and the Province. Colonel Barr will accompany his Excellency during his visit to Central India.

The Maharajah Holkar of Indore and other Maharajahs are making gorgeous preparations in honour of the Viceregal visit.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

### GRAND REVIEW AT JHANSI.

It has been definitely arranged to hold a grand Review of the troops by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at Jhansi, in November. The review will be on a most elaborate and costly scale.

The dates of the Commander-in-Chief's tour are still unsettled. His Excellency will, however, arrive at Calcutta by the end of December or the commencement of January.

## ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

### ACCUSED CONVICTED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

Judgmemt was given, to-day, in the case in which the Rev. Mr. F. M. Stewart charges E. Culloden with abetment, highway robbery, and assault. Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in a lengthy judgment, reviewed the facts of the case. He disbelieved the statements made by the coachman and the syce, and was of opinion that the charge brought against Mr. Stewart was utterly false. He convicted the accused under section 392, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case in which Mr. Stewart charges Mr. Gasper, editor of the *Sunday Times*, with defamation, was, to-day, transferred, on the application of Mr. Cranenburgh, to the Honorary Bench, and the hearing is fixed for Saturday.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

POONA, JULY 28.

The Bombay Legislative Council meeting for Making Laws and Regulations, which was announced to take place on Tuesday, the 4th August next, in Poona, has been postponed to 17th August.

## THE WEATHER IN POONA.

There is no break in the weather. Showers of rain are often falling in Poona.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here the day before yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 28.

Mail steamer Arcadia, from Australia, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Archimede left Aden for Bombay on the noon of the 28th instant, and is expected to arrive on the 3rd August.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Alphee left Kurrachee for Bombay on Monday, the 27th instant, and is expected here to-day (Wednesday), about 5 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 11 a.m.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

THE features of the Board of Trade Returns for June and for the first half of the current year are a continuance of the expansion in the declared values of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture, with a further decrease in the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise. The imports show an increase of £1,334,671 for June, which brings the total increase for the half-year to nearly £13,000,000 as against the corresponding half of 1895, and nearly £5,500,000 as against the first half of 1894. Thus the considerable falling off last year has not only been made good, but the figures of the preceding year have been substancially exceeded. As regards the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures the figures appear even more encouraging; the increase for the month is £2,729,953, and for the six months nearly £13,000,000, in round figures, as against last year (or, roughly speaking, about the same as the increase in the value of the imports), and about £12,000,000 as against 1894. The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show a decrease of £596,797 for the month, which has wiped out the increase previously shown for the year and left a net and comparatively small decrease of £292,565, the value being, however, upwards of a quarter of a million above the total for the corresponding part of 1894.

Our commercial supremacy continues to cause great uneasiness to some Continental rivals. Thus the Paris *Soleil* in one of its latest articles sorrowfully admits that England is at the height of her commercial prosperity, that the value of her maritime trade surpasses that of all the other nations of the world together ; and finally, that all other nations are tributory to England for international telegraphic communications. The *Soleil* recommends, therefore, the re-establishment of the system of privateering in time of war, as carried on in the old days by Jean Bart and Surcouf, but adapted to modern requirements, that is to say, by means of cruisers and fast ships regularly commissioned, which would shun an encounter with a man-of-war, and only prey upon merchant vessels. "Great Britain," concludes the journal, "would have more consideration for us and would be more disposed to grant us concessions if she knew that we were equipped for privateering, and that we did not regard ourselves as bound by the Declaration of 1856, abolishing that method of warfare."

It appears that the quantity of "counterfeit" silver coin circulating in Java continues to increase, and that widespread alarm has been caused by the discovery of this fact, the whole of the silver currency falling under suspicion in consequence. The silver currency of Java is a limited coinage, like the rupee in India since the closing of the mints ; but rated to gold at 1 of the latter to 15·625 of silver, and is legal tender also in the mother country at that rate. From the fact that the "counterfeiting" is attributed to the great difference between the melting or bullion value of the coin and its face value, we may assume that the "counterfeit" coins are equal in weight and fineness to the official coins. The profit on coinage is very considerable, and as we have frequently pointed out, the temptation is all the greater, as the "counterfeit" coin is practically as good an article as the official coin.

It is somewhat surprising to find that more than one-third of the machinery and millwork, including steam engine, exported from Great Britain is of the textile kind. In no single department of our export trade is there to be found such a suggestive increase as in this. It is only since 1893 that this class of machinery has been honoured with a place to itself in the Board of Trade Returns—prior to that was counted among "other descriptions." During the past three complete years, the values have been : 1893, £5,255,877 ; 1894, £5,478,816 ; 1895, £6,163,047. Last month the value was £569,461, and for the six months to date, £3,313,587, as compared with £450,203 for June, 1894, and £2,613,788 for the first half of that year. Countries in Europe take more than three-fifths of the textile machinery we export. India last month took nearly one-fifth—in actual figures the value was £107,205, as compared with £42,852 for June, 1895. For the six months the total was £637,339, as against £378,676 last year, which is a further proof of that boom in Indian mill building to which we referred the other day. The figures for Japan are not given, being included among the miscellaneous shipments, of which Japan's takings no doubt constitute the bulk. We suggest to the department that in compiling the Board Trade Returns a good purpose would be served if they would give us these figures month by month, and specify the countries in Europe to which more than half of this kind of machinery goes. These details are given in the case of locomotives, which are a much less important branch of our export trade than textile machinery.

Writing on the question of freights during the past six months, the *Glasgow Mail* shows that the last half-year has been one of unprecedented depression and unequalled in the annals of shipping. It is almost trite to say, remarks this authority, that shipping is passing through an ordeal never experienced by any shipowner. "When the 'tide will turn' is more than we can say. It certainly will not be neither this nor next year. The tonnage afloat in excess of shippers' requirements, as we have often said, must be greatly reduced ere this can be brought about, but the building gives no hopes of this being done in the near future. Instead of a reduction there is a steady increase month after month, and so long as this continues it is utterly hopeless to look for any improvemont. Shipowners have the freight market very much in their own hands, but unless they grasp the situation very differently from what they have been doing they cannot expect nor will they obtain any amelioration of the depression which has so long continued."

There is one satisfactory feature about the proceedings at the Chicago Democratic Convention, and that is the fact that a clear issue will be placed before the people of the United States at the forthcoming Presidential election. The platform on the currency question is as extreme as it can well be. The proposed platform demands the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation ; it demands that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and it favours such legislation as will prevent the demonetisation of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. It is opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of obligations of the United States the option, reserved by law to the Government, of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin, and to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemns the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism. This is clear enough, and those who vote for such a policy will do so with their eyes open. The platform adopted with regard to the currency will not cause very much surprise, as for some time past it has been growing tolerably clear that some such policy would be declared, and there are many who have been hoping that the declaration would be clear and emphatic rather than that there should be some sort of compromise which would blind the eyes of the electors. With regard to the future, it does not seem at all likely that the Democrats will be in a position to do more than nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and it is an encouraging sign that an active campaign is in progress throughout the United States exposing the dangers and discredit attaching to a policy of getting rid at a stroke of half the indebtedness of the country. The sound money men are fully alive to the dangers of the situation, and there would appear to be no room for the fear entertained in this country some little time ago that the United States will not maintain its gold standard.

The cotton mills established by the Viceroy Chang Chihtung at Wuchang in 1892 are, says the British Consul, turning out large quantities of cloth and yarn. The mills work day and night, and employ about 2,800 hands. The men work twelve hours with only one hour's interval, and no difference is found in their capacity for work at night. The children, ranging from nine years upwards, work the same hours as the men. The only holidays are the 1st and 15th of the moon, and at the Chinese new year. One thousand looms and 30,700 spindles are at work, and their daily output is about 650 pieces of cloth. The cotton used is a mixture of local growth and "Shanghai" cotton. The latter is grown in the Tung Chou district, on the north bank of the Yangtze, and not far from Shanghai. The local staple is about ⅞in. in length, and the Tung Chou cotton is about ⅞in. Adjoining the cotton mills a spinning factory is being erected, which, it is expected, will be finished by the end of this year, and which is to contain 50,000 spindles. Consul Carles, in his report on the trade and commerce of Hankow, compares the figures for 1895 with those of 1877. From these it appears that grey shirtings and T cloths are less in quantity than in 1887, but sheetings, chintzes, lastings, etc., have advanced very considerably, and a large import of yarns has sprung up. In woollen goods the falling-off has been very great, even including re-exports to Ichang and Chung King, though Hankow is the port of supply of the North-West Provinces. These facts show that foreign trade has not developed in any degree commensurate to what was expected, or even to what now seems natural in view of the increase in population, and of the growth of wealth which has followed on the cessation of internal troubles in this part of China. It is difficult to suggest the cause of such tardy development, unless it lies in the fact that Shanghai is now, even more than in former days, the sole market for foreign goods. At present there are, practically speaking, no foreign merchants in Hankow who import piece goods for the Chinese market.

According to correspondence from Odessa, a project for connecting the Baltic and the Black Sea by means of a canal large enough to allow the passage of the largest of Russian warships and merchant vessels of the heaviest tonnage is being seriously considered by the Russian Government. The project is due to M. Flourens, the French ex-Minister. The canal would extend from Riga to Kherson, a distance of 1,125 miles, and would have a mean breadth of 210ft. at the surface and 115ft. at the bottom, with a mean depth of 28ft. The canal would take the direction of the Dyina and Beresina, and thence to the Dnieper, and would also connect the Pripet, the Niemen, and the Vistula. It is stated that the proposed route through Western Russia is so flat that sluices would be unnecessary, and that there would be no physical difficulties for the engineers to overcome. The canal would run through a bed of firm clay throughout. Special harbours would be constructed at Kherson, Nicopol, Alexandrovsk, Yekaterinoslaff, Kieff, Krementschug, Kanyeff, Pereyaslavl, Dunaburg, and Riga, and by means of a subsidiary canal system many other important centres migat be connected with the great waterway. It is apparently expected that there will be a current through the canal, as it is stated that this power may be used to generate electric light sufficient to illuminate the waterway along its whole course, so that navigation may be as easy by night as by day. It is estimated that at a minimum speed of six knots an hour the passage from sea to sea would be effected in six days. The time required for construction is estimated at five years, and the cost at about £24,000,000. It is further argued that if the work were entered upon without further delay it might be completed by about the end of the century, contemporaneously with the opening of the completed Siberian railway. The conditions for a concession demanded by the promoters are as follow :—The Russian Government to guarantee 4 per cent. on the capital and 1 per cent. sinking fund ; the concession to run for sixty-six years ; the State to have the privilege of sending warships and transports through the canal free of charge, and the Government to hold one-third the shares in the undertaking.

Notwithstanding the immense amount of money standing to the credit of bankers' balances at the central institution, an attempt has been made to raise the value of money in the open market, but with so far no great measure of success. As, however, rates have fallen to an almost irreducible minimum, it is not at all improbable that the leading establishments may be successful in bringing about a somewhat harder condition of the market though nothing like high rates can be looked for. Next week, for instance, there will be an increased demand for accommodation in connexion with the Stock Exchange settlement in addition to which on Wednesday and Thursday calls fall due of £425,000 and £900,000, respectively, on Sheffield Railway Ordinary Stock and the last Brazilian Loan. At all the Continental centres the value of money is still dearer than it is in London, and there has for sometime past been an inquiry for gold in the outside market far abroad. On the other hand, however, not far short of a million sterling is on the way to this country from various centres, and it has to be remembered that the reserve at the Bank stands at over thirty-seven millions, while the other deposits are well over fifty-five and a-half millions.

When first rumour mentioned a new issue of debentures on the part of the Chartered Company, it was understood that a portion at least of the amount to be raised would be offered to shareholders. This policy, however, has not been adopted, the whole amount having been allotted to the Syndicate. Shareholders are now beginning to complain of the treatment they have received, and one of them in a letter to the *Standard* says :—"I should have been glad to have taken my proportion of a fresh issue of 1,000,000 shares at, say, £2 10s. per share, and I feel sure that the general body of shareholders would have been ready to do the same, and also have taken some of the debentures if necessary." There does not seem to be any tangible reason why, if the shareholders desired, they should not have taken part in the issue of debentures, as, in the event of their being redeemed a year hence, at 105, the fortunate holders will secure a profit of 7½ per cent. in addition to the 5 per cent. interest for the year, making in all 12½ per cent.

Advocates of the legislative prohibition of dealings in "futures" in the commercial markets of this country will do well to notice the effect which has already been produced in Germany in anticipation of the new law suppressing this kind of business in the grain markets. This law is just about to be put in force, and it is stated by the Berlin correspondent of the "Monde Economique" that already there are signs of a decline of prices in consequence of the impending change. Indeed, the agriculturists admit that the consequence of the prohibition will be far from favourable to their interests. It was, however, the supposed uniformly depressing influence of "bear" sales in the "future" market upon the prices of grain which was the chief motive for the suppression of dealings in "future." The same ground is taken by English advocates of similar legislation here. There can be no doubt that the possibility of placing upon the market an indefinite quantity of merchandise for future delivery precipitates and sometimes aggravates a decline when the conditions of the market tend in the direction of lower prices. It appears to be overlooked, however, that when circumstances are favourable to a rise the existence of a system of buying and selling for forward delivery tends to anticipate and strengthen a wellfounded upward movement. But apart from those effects there can be no doubt that there is a real commercial advantage in the system. In the cotton market, for example, it provides a means by which the planter may ensure a given price for his crop before it is actually gathered, whilst the spinner who desires to ensure a supply of raw material to "cover" orders which he has taken for his production of yarn or cloth has in the "future" market a provision for effecting his purpose without the necessity of having to obtain the requisite capital and to incur the cost of storage and interest involved in buying "on the spot" for future requirements.

A BERLIN paper hears that "a strip of land in Delagoa Bay" has been sold by Portugal to England.

# BOMBAY PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

## GOVERNMENT GRANT OF HALF-A-LAKH OF RUPEES.

MR. A. C. LOGAN, Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, has forwarded a letter to the President of the Municipal Corporation, expressing the great satisfaction with which his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has learnt of the determination of the Corporation to establish a Building Fund for Primary Schools. The letter proceeds :—

The buildings in which children at present receive primary education in the City of Bombay are so unsatisfactory and inadequate, and the need for suitable primary schools is so pressing, that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is prepared to make a special effort to assist the Corporation in the initiation of the work they are about to undertake. He fully shares the anxiety expressed in your letter that no time should be lost, and hopes that, before many years are over, all the children attending Municipal primary schools in the City of Bombay will be taught in suitable buildings.

Considering for these reasons that there is a special need for meeting the wishes of the Corporation on this occasion, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is prepared to sanction a grant-in-aid to the Bombay Municipality of Rs. 50,000. This sum, I am to say, will be placed at the disposal of the Corporation, subject to the usual conditions regarding building grants for primary schools.

I am at the same time to invite attention to the provisions of Clause 2 (c) of Section 120, Bombay Act III of 1888, which require that the Corporation shall in each year provide for the aid of primary education out of its General Revenues, a cotribution which, with school fees added to it, shall be equal to double the Government grant. I am to request that the plan and estimates of the school building it is in contemplation to erect in Tank Street, together with a formal application for a grant-in-aid, may be submitted to Government at as early a date as possible through the Educational Inspector, Central Division, and the Director of Public Instruction, for such amount, up to Rs. 50,000, as the Municipality may be prepared to accept in the current year, subject to the legal obligation above indicated. Should the total amount of the proposed grant be not now applied for, Government will be prepared to pay the remaining balance next year or in succeeding years until the grant has been exhausted.

Your letter under reply has led Government to give consideration to the possibilities of further grants-in-aid when that now promised is exhausted. This is a matter about which it would be premature to make too definite a statement at present, but there are two conditions which are likely to make it impossible for Government to contribute large sums annually towards the building of primary schools in the City of Bombay. The first is the uncertainty of Provincial Finances. The second is that it is incumbent on Government to dispose of the amount they are able to set aside for building grants with a due regard for the equitable claims of the Presidency as a whole.

With these observations, I am again to express the hope of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the construction of primary schools may be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

# THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT GRANT FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A FEW notes respecting the meeting of the University Senate on Monday evening may be of interest. Dr. D. Mackichan, the senior Fellow, presided, and, as you are aware, the principal business was the consideration of a letter from Government declaring their intention to stop in future their annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Bombay University. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, a representation be made to the Government urging them to reconsider the decision to withdraw the grant. In support of his motion Mr. Mehta referred to the correspondence which passed between the Government and the Senate, showing how the former indirectly exerted pressure upon the financial management of the latter. Giving a history of the University constitution, he remarked that the University was a State institution. The last letter of the Government which complimented the Senate upon having managed their finances in an exceedingly careful manner and on discharging its work in a very satisfactory condition, seemed to him very sarcastic, in view of the action Government had taken and the complaints that had sometimes been made in the past. He described their action as impolitic and untimely parsimony. There appeared to be an analogy between this act of the Government and that of the Secretary of State in respect to the expenses of the Indian Contingent to Suakin, which was termed an act of "melancholy meanness." But as he could not dismiss from his mind the respect which he certainly owed to the Government, he would not indulge in such language. He admitted that Government were like a stone wall when they dealt with a question of finance, but, like an Englishman, he was taught never to know when he was defeated, and was always hopeful. The present state of University finances was not good enough to cope with the expenses necessary for the legitimate growth and development of the University. He pointed out several much-needed changes which the Senate could not provide simply because they had no funds for the purpose. Dr. Pollen objected to a petitionary attitude in regard to a beggarly sum of Rs. 5,000, and therefore opposed the motion which, he said, was not consistent with the dignity and respect of the Senate. The Government had declared that the amount would be spent on primary education, and if it was so he thought it would be spent in a proper direction. The Senate could very well afford to pay such a small sum of Rs. 5,000 a year out of their own pockets without feeling any very great strain upon their resources. Dr. Peterson did not think under the circumstances the argument *infra dig* held water, as the Senate did not want the money for their own enjoyment. He felt confident that their representation would receive an impartial consideration, as Lord Sandhurst, their Chancellor, was an able statesman and educationist. In reply to Dr. Pollen, Mr. Metha said that, in spite of a good balance of 40 lakhs, the Government chose to withdraw such a beggarly sum as Rs. 5,000 from them. With regard to aiding primary education he did not approve of the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul. The resolution was carried *nem con.*

# TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

TUESDAYS 15 observations:—Presure has increased very rapidly in the north-west angle of the Bay and has fallen rapidly in the Central Provinces due to westward movement of a storm into the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. The storm centre this morning was a little to the west of Sambalpur, where the pressure was one-third of an inch below normal. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore, Raipur, and Sambalpur, each report four inches, and Chanda, three. Pressure has given way in Burma, and there is apparently a tendency to the formation of another depression at the head of the Bay. Pressure conditions are very remarkable at present in Burma, where the pressure is in persistent in large defect. Heavy rain has again fallen in Lower Burma and light showers in Central and Upper Burma. Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly in Upper India, and few showers have fallen in the Punjab. Little or no rain fell yesterday in the Gangetic Plain and Rajputana, where the temperature is now in large excess by amounts averaging six to seven degrees in the North-West Provinces and Rajputana. Strong monsoon winds continue on the West Coast, and light to moderate showers have fallen in the West Coast districts, Central India, Berar, Gujarat, and Sind. The storm in the Central Provinces will probably drift slowly to west-north-west or north-westwards during day.

THE Spanish Government have issued a decree increasing the effective of the military force in the Philippine Islands to 17,666 men.

# THE PASSENGERS' LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In common, no doubt, with many others, I received a few days ago an amusing leaflet from the Anglo-Indian Passengers' League, giving cover to a letter from a Civilian who travelled to Marseilles by the Messageries' boat, the Ernest Simon, on the strength of which we are advised in future to patronize that line only, to the exclusion of our old servant, the P. and O. The letter is well worth a short analysis. The food is described and extolled as follows :—Soup was poor, beef uneatable, tea worse even than ordinary, and the milk tinned. The cabins for first-class passengers are arranged round the engine-room, a part of the ship devoted in the P. and O. to bath-rooms and other ship's offices. If you want a decent first-class cabin not warmed you have to pay extra for it. There is no bar, and the bath-towels are the size of table napkins. A point is also made of there being no upper berths in the cabins, as the upper berth is invariably the one that gets the breeze from the port. This does not seem to be an attraction ; most travellers prefer the upper berth, and I never knew any one who objected to take the upper if there was a choice. The "horrors of baggage day on the P. and O." are got over by a baggage room. As far as my experience goes the horrors of baggage day on the P. and O. principally concern the unfortunate fifth officer condemned to search for a lady's box insufficiently labelled. I can't say that personally I ever suffered from the horrors of baggage day. These are the main advantages which, we are told, we can have in the best steamer of the Messageries line. The advantages of the two best ships have not been detailed in the interests of the League, and these we can have by paying less than P. and O. fare, only how about the extra charge for a decent cabin not next the engine ? For second-class, it appears that the fares are higher than those charged by the much-abused P. and O.

The Ernest Simon's accommodation would seem to be about equal to that of the Shannon and far inferior to that of such vessels as the Caledonia or Australia, judging only by the description given by a declared enemy of the P. and O. The second-class pay more than P. and O., and have one knife and fork for the whole meal. The P. and O., ought to be much obliged to the League and their candid Civilian for the interesting description of a voyage in the Ernest Simon, the best Messageries' boat' mind, not the worst.—Yours, &c.,

F.

# NOTES FROM PURANDHUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PURANDHUR, JULY 26.

HAVE you ever visited the Fort of Purandhur ? I really believe very few people have ; so I shall tell you all about it. To start with, it is the dullest place in the world ; but some people do not mind that, indeed they would think it a recommendation. There are many retiring, domestic people, weakly, ailing people, idle people, and so on, who like a quiet monotonous life. Well, they will get it at Purandhur. The climate is capital. It runs Mahableshwar very close, and Khandalla, Matheran, and Lanowli are simply not in it ; besides which it has an enormous pull over these well-known health resorts in that people are not obliged to hurry down to the plains on account of the rain. The climate during the monsoon is by no means unpleasant, and is very healthy. I am told by mothers of large families that I have met up there, that children thrive in a wonderful manner and eat fabulous quantities. The fort stands 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is 25 miles from Poona. The road is fairly good, and a phaeton takes you to the bottom of the hill for Rs. 10, or as much more as the owner of the grimy rattling old conveyance and lean phantomlike horses thinks that you will pay. At the foot of the hill you are met by gangs of coolies all clamouring, elbowing, and jabbering to get you to allow them to carry up your kit. A very suspiciously dirty-looking chair slung on to bamboos is thrust under your nose, and into this you enter and are borne up the hill by four or six coolies, who pant and puff and try to make you feel that you are the heaviest person in the world. Being carried by coolies, and their close proximity, is not pleasant, and I recommend sensitive ladies to take a smelling bottle in their hand. The fort gateway is very picturesque. As you enter you feel as though you were going into prison, and the gate ought to close behind you, but it doesn't. Several small bungalows stand on the ridge of the hill. The landlords evidently set too high a value on the place and their property, and ask exorbitant rents. This may be the reason that the houses are seldom let. The little sanitarium is most admirably governed by the able Commandant, who, with the doctor in charge, a couple of subalterns, and a few occasional visitors, make up the society of Purandhur.

The scenery is pretty, and even grand in places, and an artist would find many a sketch to while away his time. There is a good library, tennis, and racket courts, and two churches, one for Roman Catholics, and one for Protestants, so that literary and religious, as well as physical exercise, is all provided. A padre from Poona visits the hill once a month, or as often as he thinks the residents require a general whitewashing. There are several walks round the hills, quiet and secluded, and which under certain circumstances might be pleasant ; but Purandhur is a small field in which to hope to find one's ideal, and something of that sort is required. The soldier's gardens laid out in true "malli" fashion in innumerable stars, triangles, and other designs, edged with tiles and stones, are quaint and pretty, but with a little supervision might be very much better, and more productive of flowers and vegetables. In the centre of these gardens is a picturesque old cross ; which was erected on the spot where Lord FitzClarence (who commanded the Bombay Army somewhere in the fifties) fell down dead, whilst on a visit to Purandhur. Under one of the large bastions of the fort large quantities of gold and treasure are supposed to lie buried. At one time Government sent a company of Sappers and Miners to dig—and one lady, fired with a desire for wealth spent her hot weather digging all day with her little trowel. She did not find the treasure, but no doubt derived health and wisdom (the two next best things according to tradition) from the exercise and pursuit.

Purandhur might be briefly termed a quiet and throughly domestic hill station. Gay, worldly, pleasure-loving people should not go there ; it is no place for them—they are simply a bore to themselves and everyone around them. Eagles must not invade the dove's nest. Only the quiet, retiring matrons who shun society, who live only for their children, who discuss the virtues of Mellin's food, Swiss milk, teething necklaces, and infants' clothing at 5 o'clock teas, and care not how the world wags. Its momentous questions and never-ending interests are nothing to them, so long as Willie has gained in weight, and Polly has eaten an extra piece of bread and butter, and Baby has cut another tooth. Only such as these—and there are many of them—will find Purandhur, with its lovely cool breezes, quiet walks, and pretty scenery, an ideal place and an easy and cheap escape from the burning heat of Poona, or the breathless mugginess of Bombay.

# THE FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

SATISFACTORY reports of the subsidence of the floods in all parts of the Presidency continue to come. The G. I. P. Railway authorities run their trains at usual times. The breaks on the B. B. and C. I. Railway have not yet been completely repaired as the rain obstructs the work. The passengers are transhipped between Saphalla and Virar. Last night the down mail was cancelled, a passenger train being run instead. It started from Colaba at 9-30-p.m. It is hoped that through traffic will be restored to-day. The correspondent of a Gujarati contemporary states that the flood at Malegaum is very heavy, and has resulted in loss of property worth nearly a lakh of Rupees. The reports from all parts of the Presidency are reassuring, but rain fell very heavily in Bombay last evening.

A COMMISSION appointed by the Orange Free State Volksraad has reported in favour of taking over the railway from Cape Colony at a cost of £2,780,000, to be met partly from revenue.

# ARRIVAL OF H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain Berkeley Levett, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay, last evening, from Poona, by the ordinary Poona passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. Although the arrival was private, a few gentlemen, including the following, were present at the station to receive his Excellency :—The Hon. Mr. Justice Hosking, of the Bombay High Court ; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police ; Dr. J. Pollen, acting Collector of Bombay ; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner ; Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., Commanding Bombay District ; Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency ; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department ; Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, the Sheriff of Bombay ; Captain Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department ; Mr. T. M. Jackson, and Mr. R. Enthoven, Assistants to the Collector of Bombay ; and Mr. W. A. Dubois, Acting Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police. Owing to the late breaches on the line, the train conveying his Excellency was twenty minutes behind the regular time. At 10 minutes to 7, the passenger train steamed into the Bori Bunder station, and on his Excellency alighting from the train, was met by the above gentlemen, with whom the Governor shook hands. His Excellency then, in company of his Private Secretary, Mr. J. J. Heaton, and Aide-de-Camp, Captain Berkeley Levett, drove to the Secretariat, where the Governor has been putting up during his short stay in Bombay. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning to announce the arrival of his Excellency, which was of a private nature. The Governor will leave for Ganesh Khind, to-morrow morning, by the 10-30 a.m. train.

# THE GROUNDING OF THE S. S. CRESCENT.

## DECISION OF THE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

THE Marine court-of-enquiry, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate (president), Captain R. J. Phillips, of the s. s. Obilka, Captain McFee, of s. s. Aston Hall, Captain John S. Neil, of s. s. Jupiter, and Captain Barton, of s. s. Afghan, appointed to investigate the circumstances under which the s. s. Crescent stranded off Beira, on the East Coast of Africa, on the 15th May last, delivered their judgment, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court.

After recapitulating the evidence, the president, in delivering the decision of the court, said :—

The court finds that the grounding of the Crescent off Beira, on the East Coast of Africa, on the 15th May last, was caused by Captain Castel proceeding on his course on that day in ignorance of his position when he should have used all available means to ascertain it and by his default in not keeping the lead, consequent by going after he had got into six fathoms sounding ; and that he committed the acts and defaults charged against him. It appears to the court that Captain Castel in the general conduct of his duties as master of the s. s. Crescent exhibited great care and energy. He seems not to have spared himself in any respect, but to have been constantly on the bridge directing the navigation of the ship. He seems to have been working at a disadvantage with unreliable compasses and with a chart which, though the best he could obtain, was not adapted to the requirements of the occasion ; and after the casualty occurred he took proper and effectual measures to extricate the ship from her position. Under the circumstances the court is of opinion that it is no necessary to deal in any way with his certificate, but that he should be severely reprimanded for his neglect to ascertain his position and to use the lead.

# DAMAUN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, JULY 25.

SINCE the 23rd instant, owing to heavy rains, the water of Dhamanganga creek, which divides Damaun into two portions, gradually rose and a current, which is said to take its rise near Nassick, which runs through the creek to join the sea, swept down innumerable fagots, affording lucrative employment to a horde of machis (fishermen) and a few poor Christians, who snatched it out of the grasp of the current in no less than a hundred boats. The quantity of wood thus recovered has been so immense, that it is sufficient to serve as fuel for nearly the whole of Damaun for at least one year. During the night of Friday, the 24th, rain increased, and the wind began to sweep with the fury of a hurricane, and by next morning one of the two Government ferries, which convey people from one portion of Damaun to another, and which had dropped anchor for the night, was carried away from its anchor and out to sea, and no trace of it has been found. As the day advanced, the force and extent of the current increased, dragging along with it valuable logs of timber, large uprooted trees, dead buffaloes, cows, snakes, and numberless other reptiles The strong wind uprooted many an old tree, and made it utterly impossible for the remaining Government ferry boat to run. Business in Government Offices situate in big Damaun was at a standstill, as most of the Government employees reside in small Damaun, and had no means of crossing the creek. The course of affairs reached a crisis at high-tide—the tide, the current, and the stormy wind combined to raise the water of the creek to about 18 feet ; and this, rushing on the main public road, threatened to inundate the houses on both sides, filling the large tank built by Shet Candass Narondass, late of Bombay, to overflowing, and reaching the ground-floor of all houses in Kharwady. The situation filled all the inhabitants of this place with alarm as to their safety. The Moniz property, which is situate quite close to the creek, suffered the most. The fences, the palisade, the trees and the garden pertaining to the property were completely washed away and the bungalow now stands solitary midst a mass of ruins and in great danger of bowing the next victim to the enormous waves.

# BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceeding of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st July :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 18th July 1896, reporting that the budget allotment for repairs to the steam launch Sphinx is almost exhausted, and asking for a further grant of Rs. 352 to meet the charges on account of covering the boiler with non-conducting cement and providing a new speaking tube and safety valve spring balance, and of ordinary repairs during the remainder of the year.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of the Pilotage Account under Repairs.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 18th July 1896, forwarding a bill amounting to Rs. 21-8-1, being dock charges for ground-rent on the mooring cables for the petroleum berth, which were kept at the docks with a view to save double handling and for convenience in putting them on board the Anchor Hoy ; and suggesting that, as the charge is a book transfer, it may be remitted.

Resolution.—The charge may, in this case, be remitted.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Memo. from the Engineer, dated 11th July 1896, reporting that the land at Mody Bay South Reclamation, measuring 9,849 square yards, was handed over to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. on the morning of the 11th instant.

Revenue collections for 1895-97 as compared with those of 1895-96 :—

| | Bunders. | Docks. | Port Dept. | Other Items. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For July— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| From 1st to 17th July 

## THE THAR AND PARKAR DACOITIES.

### GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE following is the text of the resolution in review of the reports on the dacoities in the Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad Districts, which we summarised in our issue of yesterday :—

Judicial Department, Bombay Castle, July 14.

Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner in Sind, No. 765, dated the 7th April 1896.—Forwarding a letter No. 333, dated the 3rd April 1896, to his address, from the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, who gives particulars of an encounter which took place on the 2nd April 1896 between three of the Hur outlaws and a party of the 1st Beluch Battalion under Lieutenant Harold, and which resulted in the death of all three of the outlaws, while one Beluch sepoy was severely wounded and died from his wound during the night, and another sepoy was less seriously wounded. Bringing to notice the exceptional zeal and energy displayed by Mr. Lucas in prosecuting measures for breaking up this gang of desperate outlaws; stating that Lieutenant C. F. Harold of the 1st Beluch Light Infantry and his men deserve great credit for the admirable manner in which they conducted themselves; and making further remarks.

Telegram from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 117, dated the 4th May 1896.—Reporting that the Khalifa of the Pir of Rohri was on the night of the 28th April 1896 murdered outside the Pir's residence by three Hurs. Stating that the murderers were tracked by the Shikarpur Police and the Pir's men, and that two of them were killed and one was captured, while a fourth man who had joined the others escaped.

Telegram from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 129, dated the 7th May 1896.—Stating that Bachu, ringleader of the outlaws, surrendered at Sanghar, on the 7th May 1896.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1396, dated the 17th June 1896.—Submitting a complete report regarding the outlawry in the Sanghar taluka of the Thar and Parkar District and in the Shahdadpur and Sakrand Talukas of the Hyderabad District, and the measures taken for its suppression. Bringing to notice the services rendered by certain officers in connection with the suppression of the outlawry, and the cordial co-operation of His Highness the Amir of Khairpur through his Vezir Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1384, dated the 22nd June 1896.—Forwarding, in continuation of his letter No. 1316, dated the 17th June 1896, copy of a report by the District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, relating to the successful pursuit and capture alive and two mortally wounded) of the murderers of the Pir's Khalifa.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1395, dated the 23rd June 1896.

Resolution.—His Excellency in Council has read with great interest Mr. James' excellent report, and rejoices to hear that the desperate band of ruffians, who for the last two and a half years have been such a scourge to the Eastern District of Sind, has now been disposed of. Fugitives from justice, their very existence depended upon black mail and plunder, and their career of crime was characterized by a singularly savage vindictiveness against the Police whose unwonted activity under energetic officers deprived them of the secure shelter on which criminals of all kinds have been accustomed to rely in the Sanghar Taluka and its neighbourhood. Nevertheless, for again and again baffling pursuit they had two most invaluable allies, one the Makhi Dand which with its swamps and tangled jungle afforded almost impenetrable hiding places, the other the fanaticism which furnished a common bond of union between them and all other professed followers of the Pir of Rohri, in other words between them and nearly the whole country side. Happily the Pir, though he was somewhat tardy in recognizing that something more than assurances and admonitions were required of him, exerted his powerful influence on the side of order and it was undoubtedly the pressure which he finally brought to bear upon his most faithful adherents that deprived the outlaws, who only bowed to his authority when it suited them, of their support. This assistance combined with the vigorous measures of the authorities and especially of Mr. Lucas, the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, speedily ensured the extermination of the gang, but not before one of the Pir's most trusted Khalifas had been murdered.

2. His Excellency in Council cordially recognizes the good work done, much of it under very trying conditions, by the local officers. To the approbation already expressed of Mr. Steele's exertions, Government desire to add their great regret that his health should have broken down under the strain imposed upon him. Mr. Woodburn and Mr. Cox spared no efforts to secure the peace of their district, and Government have noticed with particular satisfaction the resource and determination displayed by Mr. Lucas in the discharge of the responsible duties entrusted to him. He and his Deputy Collector Khan Bahadur Muhamad Yakub Khan are specially entitled to commendation, and amongst others who rendered distinctly meritorious service is the 1st Class Head Constable Muhamad Yusuf who with great promptitude and gallantry led the pursuit, which had such successful results, after the Khalifa's murderers. The Commissioners in Sind will doubtless make a point of seeing that any Police or Revenue subordinates who have distinguished themselves are selected for promotion or otherwise suitably rewarded, and the claims of the trackers, who with marvellous ability and no little personal danger, have done such excellent detective work, should certainly not be overlooked.

3. His Excellency in Council thoroughly appreciates the hearty spirit of co-operation shown by Captain Cartwright of the Sond Horse and Lieutenant Harold of the Beluchis, and by the men under their command. The Cheerfulness and efficiency with which the very laborious operation of searching the Makhi Dand was conducted, reflects credit on all concerned, and Lieut. Harold is to be congratulated on the success with which he led his party to the encounter on the 2nd April, which resulted in the destruction of three of the most desperate outlaws. His Excellency in Council will have much pleasure in communicating a copy of this Resolution and of the reports on which it is based to the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Forces. His Excellency deeply regrets that there should have been loss of life among the gallant men engaged on this service. To it, however irksome and distasteful, belongs the honour of duty well performed.

4. Amongst the Police who were killed during the outlawry operations Naik Jawala Sing, who had received the Order of Merit whilst serving in a Cavalry Regiment, deserves special mention. His death was due entirely to the courage and activity with which he discharged his duties. Government will be glad to learn from the Commissioner whether due attention has been given to claims for pecuniary assistance on the part of any policemen who have been wounded, or on the part of the families of those who have lost their lives in the discharge of their duty.

5. His Excellency in Council is glad to observe that the Khairpur State was not backward in making common cause with the Sindh authorities in the suppression of outlawary, and an expression of the satisfaction with which Government have read the remarks of the Commissioner on this subject should be conveyed to His Highness the Mir and his Vazir. Mr. Dayaram Gidumal should be thanked for his interesting paper regarding the Hur community.

6. Government will be glad to hear from the Commissioner at his convenience whether he considers any special measues advisable to prevent a possible recrudescence of outlawry in the Sanghar and Shadadpur Talukas, and particularly whether it is feasible and desirable to reserve unappropriated lands for the settlement of a colony of cultivators to be brought from India or beyond the Northern border of Sind, in order to introduce a new element into the population and so partially disestablish the Hur ascendency which has more than once proved such a difficulty in the way of securing the apprehension of well-known cirminals in that neighbourhood. The re-organization of the Thar and Parkar Police is also a matter requiring attention as soon as Possible.

7. Finally, His Excellency in Connell has much pleasure in placing on record his sense of the manner in which the Commissioner devoted himself, in concert with the officers serving under him, to the suppression of the recent disturbances. The zeal with which they discharged the anxious labours devolving upon them is the best possible testimony to the guidance and support which they received from their superior.

(Sd.) E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

## SHARE BAZAAR RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will be good enough to publish these few lines in your paper, as it would be "pro bono publico," and perhaps the instrument of rectifying a defective system, which is now the current rule in our market. In the case of shares which are bought and sold, especially for cash, it appears that the seller is entirely at the mercy of the buyer, who before payment is actually made has the shares transferred to his name; buyer signing an application to the directors of the concern in which he acknowledges receipt of the sale proceeds, which, as a matter of fact, is not the case, and the shares are then transferred to the buyer's name, and become his sole property. A receipt is then given by the agents with the approval of the directors, and handed to the buyer in exchange for payment. Now supposing before the payment is actually made, the buyer should die or turn an insolvent, who is the sufferer? The seller no doubt, for he cannot legally hold the broker liable in such a case, and although the seller or the broker pays for the transfer papers and fees, one or either of the two is out of pocket. Would it not be more satisfactory to all concerned if after the seller and buyer have signed the transfer deeds, the agents were simply to initial the transfer deed as approved, and then the seller part with his shares in exchange for payment, leaving the buyer to get the shares afterwards transferred to his own name, as by this course every seller's anxieties would thereby be greatly lessened.—Yours, &c.,

FRED. K. A. DE QUADROS,
Stock and Share Broker.

32, Apollo Street, July 28.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent says :—"An official note in the Tongking papers announces that Lieutenant Stirling, the English Commissioner, has handed over to M. Vacle the district of Mongsin and the dependent territories as being on the left bank of the Mekong. The minute of transfer was signed on May 10, and Lieutenant Stirling left on the following day, accompanied by Major Caulfeild and the remaining English soldiers."

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE most important and most marked feature in the weather of the past week has been the practical absence of rainfall over the Punjab. On Saturday, the 18th, Delhi reported an inch and-a-quarter and Umballa a few drops; on the 19th, Sirsa and Ludhiana reported a few drops; on the 20th, Umballa and Lahore received a light shower; then came two days with absolutely no rain throughout the Province, and then two days to the 24th when Delhi, Umballa, Sialkote, Rawalpindi, and Sirsa received trifling falls. These falls are ridiculous considering the time of year, and the rainfall of Punjab everywhere, except at Delhi, is inadequate. Thus Sirsa has received since the 1st June only three-quarters of an inch instead of five inches, Umballa five instead of twelve inches, Ludhiana two instead of ten inches, and Multan two-hundreths of an inch instead of two and a-half inches. Accompanying this deficient rain was excessive heat throughout the week, maximum temperatures of between a hundred and a hundred and ten degrees having been reported daily. In other parts of India, except the Punjab, the past week has been essentially one of showers. Very few heavy and continuous falls of rain have been recorded, but everywhere there have been more or less heavy showers followed by fine intervals. On Friday, the 24th, a barometric depression was passing through the Central Provinces and giving heavy rain to the central parts of India, at the same time causing an increased flow of the monsoon winds across the Bombay coast. The main features of the monsoon rainfall are generally similar to those recorded last week, viz., general excess over the central parts of the country and deficiency in North-East and North West India and over a considerable part of the Peninsula. The course of the cyclonic storms from the Bay this season has been very unfavourable for rain, except in the centre. Each storm has passed more westward than usual, so that both North-East and North-West India have been unaffected, and the two storms at present affecting the weather are not likely to form exceptions.

AT the Lahore Veterinary College last year thirty-six students qualified as Veterinary Assistants, out of fifty-two, who presented themselves as compared with thirty-seven out of fifty-four candidates in 1894-95. The great value of the tuition given at the College, and the high appreciation in which it is held, are shown by the fact that there were no less than ninety candidates for the twenty-two vacancies. The demand for qualified Veterinary Assistants from the College continues to be largely in excess of the supply. Last year fifty-one men obtained employment, whilst twenty-two applications were received which could not be complied with. A European professor was this year for the first time, engaged to assist the Principal. The departure of Veterinary Captain Nunn who for six years has been at the head of the Lahore College, is mentioned by the Lieutenant-Governor as a serious loss to the institution—an opinion in which all will cordially agree.

IN a recent discussion in the House of Commons some startling assertions were made as to the extravagant scale of living in British Cavalry regiments. A case which has come to the *Pioneer's* notice, privately shows that, whatever exaggeration may be eventually discovered by the inquiry promised by the Government, there is enough foundation for the complaints made. Our own case is simple and sure. The widow of a Colonel in the army, having educated her son by dint of serious sacrifices for the profession that had been his father's, started him in an Infantry regiment quartered in England with an allowance of £200 a year. After a few weeks the young man, who was both steady and honourable, was compelled to send in his papers and go to South Africa, because he found that it would not be possible for him to live in the regiment on the allowance which his mother was able to afford him. If, remarks our contemporary, the authorities think that by winking at this state of things they are "maintaining the tone of the army" they had better turn it over in their minds. The best-born and best-bred people are not now the richest, whatever may have once been the case; and to connive at extravagance and purse pride amongst military officers is only to play into the hands of vulgar *parvenus*. An extravagant subaltern is not necessarily the son of a nobleman; more likely his father has made his money out of a cycle-tyre or an infallible purgative.

A NATIVE paper published at Lahore relates this incident: Two native girls, aged nine and eleven, were playing by themselves in the upper story of their cottage, all the other members of the family having gone out. Two budmashes stole into the humble dwelling; but the sharp eye of the elder girl detected them as they were gliding through a half-open door into the lower room. Her first impulse, of course, was to scream, but she steadied herself on thinking that the ruffians were hardened enough to murder her and her little sister merely to stop their noise. She did not let her companion discover her fright, but began to speak to her sister in a loud voice. According to the habit of children the latter also raised her voice in imitation. The topic of their talk was how many children they would each have after marriage. The burglars were much amused to hear the elder girl decide that she should have twenty children, and proceed at the request of her sister to call each of them out by name. The unsuspecting rascals were still busy riding and unpacking, when a number of men burst into the room. The brave little maiden had, under pretence of shouting fictitious names, really been calling her near neighbours, who, knowing that the children were alone, and that thieves had been busy that season, rushed out to help.

MR. G. P. ROSE, C.I.E., Engineer-in-Chief, of the proposed Hyderabad-Godavery Railway has left Ootacamund for Secunderabad with all the plans and estimates of the northern and southern sections which are intended for submission to the Government of India. The northern section comprises the length of the line from Manmar Junction, G. I. P. Railway, to the Poona River, near Pharbhani, a distance of 183¼ miles. The southern section is of a similar length, and extends from the east bank of the Poona River to Trimulgherry. The Superintending Engineer, Captain J. W. Pringle, R.E., in working charge of the northern section, remains at Ootacamund for some time longer, with the four Executive Engineers and their respective staffs, to prepare other sets of plans and estimates which are severally required for submission to H. H. the Nizam's Government, the English Board of Directors, and others. It is rumoured in well informed circles that H. H. the Nizam is not favourably disposed to the construction of the line at present. In the event of there being no such opposition, it is expected that the work of construction will be taken up as soon as practicable.

THE current number of the *Indian Magazine* contains a list, evidently compiled with some care, of such natives of India as are at present pursuing their studies or exercising liberal profession in the United Kingdom. Considering the number of dusky complexions to be met with in an hour's stroll through Bayswater, one is surprised to observe that the total does not exceed 326. To this total Bombay contributes 113, Bengal coming next with 104, and the Punjab making a bad third with forty-nine. Half-a-dozen other provinces send forty-nine between them, and Burma completes the tale with eleven aspirants for the law. The classification of religions shows the Hindus to amount to 157, but the Mussulmans reach the satisfactory figure of 105. Of Christian converts there are but sixteen. Buddhists accounting for the greater part of the residue. The law appears to exercise the strongest fascination over the Eastern mind, for more than half of the number seek admission to one or the other branch of the legal profession, though both are already overstocked in India. Indian ladies are visiting this country far more freely than heretofore. At least twenty of them, married or single, are at this moment residing amongst us for their own or their children's education.

THERE must be a great many bad buildings in the North-West Provinces, for according to the Allahabad paper, Sir Antony Macdonnell's attention has been drawn to the subject and he is going a round of inspections. The High Court buildings at the capital of the United Provinces were visited on Tuesday, the general impression being that they are not quite safe. This is an old cry, and the wonder is that the remedy, if any be necessary, has not been prescribed long ago.

## THE LUCKNOW COMMISSION.

### CHARGES AGAINST A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

THE Commission appointed under Act 37 of 1850, to hold a formal and public inquiry into eight charges of misbehaviour (printed at length in our issue of the 21st) brought by Government against Saiyid Haidar Mehdi, late Sub-Judge of Bahraich, now under suspension, commenced to sit at the Court of the Commissioner of Lucknow on Monday, the 20th instant. The Special Commissioners appointed to conduct the inquiry are Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, C. S., Commissioner of Lucknow, and Mr. Muhammad Rafik, Additional Civil Judge of Lucknow.

Mr. E. Chamier, Public Prosecutor, with Kunwar Parmanand, Government Pleader of Allahabad, appeared to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Percy Wheeler, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

The Commission was opened by Mr. Chamier reading out the articles of charge. Three of these allege bribery, three assert that the Sub-Judge contract loans and pecuniary obligations within the local limits for which the Sub-Judge had been appointed, in contravention of the Government of India rules on these matters, while the remaining two charge him with knowingly disregarding (1) a circular order having the force of law, (2) Section 381 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Haider Mehdi pleaded not guilty to all eight charges. Mr. Chamier then briefly explained the charges. The Commissioners settled that they should be proceeded with in their serial order. The first charge is that the Sub-Judge, in order to procure his father a loan of Rs.5,000, permitted Khaira Ali to draw Rs. 10,330 deposited which had been paid in by Shitab Ali, in wilful violation of a circular order on the subject.

The first witness was Shitab Rai who stated: Was formerly mukhtar to Thakurains Bhagwant and Sukhraj Kunwar. Filed application on 31st July 1893 in Court of the accused for them, praying that Rs. 10,360 be deposited. Ram Nath was the pleader employed. I was dismissed from the Thakurain's service on 1st November 1895, and from that date had nothing to do with their business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler: Hira Sinh, who is dead, was a talukdar. Rani Narain Debi is his widow, Karam Sinh is his adopted son, and minor under the guardianship of Rani Narain Debi. Khairat Ali is general agent to the minor Karam Sinh. On 23rd July 1893 the Thakurains Bhagwant and Sukhraj Kunwar sold the rights, which they had previously mortgaged to Muhammad Sadiq Khan, son of the Raja of Nanpara, to Karam Sinh, minor. It was agreed that the purchaser should pay in Rs. 10,360 and a tender to redeem the mortgage. I presented the petition on 23rd July under the orders of Bhagwant and Sukhraj Kunwars, the vendors, and also of Rani Narain Debi, the purchaser, through Khairat Ali. On 6th August order was passed for paying it in, and on 7th or 8th August it was paid in. Khairat Ali brought the money, Rs. 10,360, which belonged to Rani Narain Debi, and I paid it into the Treasury and the receipt was given in my name, and I made the receipt over to Khairat Ali. I afterwards told the two Thakurains that I had caused the Rs. 10,360 to be repaid to Khairat Ali after the Raja of Nanpara's son had refused to accept the tender and they raised no objection, because I had done so under their orders. (Statement read.) That is the statement I made to the Sub-Judge on 7th December 1895, when Khairat Ali made an application for repayment. (This statement says, "I intend this," that the money belongs to Rani Narain Debi.) Witness afterwards said: I don't remember whether I told the Sub-Judge that the money belonged to Narain Debi.

Not re-examined.

Khairat Ali, servant of Raja Hira Sinh: Produce sale-deed, dated 23rd July 1895 (exhibit I B) by which the Thakurains sold their rights to Karam Sinh, and the mortgage deed dated, 11th December 1895 (exhibit I A) with Zafar Mehdi, father of the accused, executed as security for a loan of Rs. 5,000. The consideration in the first deed was one lakh of rupees. Only Rs. 49,140 were actually paid to the vendors. Rs. 10,360, part of the said consideration (one lakh), were deposited in the Court of the accused. When that money was paid in Shitab Rai (1st witness) was the servant of the two Thakurains, the vendors. He is at present the servant of Rani Narain Debi, having been appointed five months after the execution of the deed. I gave this application, dated 7th December 1895 in file 86 of 1895, for getting back the money to the Sub-Judge. The Raja of Nanpara's son refused to accept the tender, so I applied for repayment, because the money was lying idle in the Treasury. Anothers reason was that I wanted to give some to Zafar Mehdi, father of accused. "Aur thori zarurat thi." There had been negotiations for a loan on the part of Zafar Mehdi about two months before 7th December, i. e, date of application, for repayment of Rs. 10,360. The final negotiation was 15 days before filing this application with Zafar Mehdi himself. Previously it was all done through Makku, a servant of his. I told Zafar Mehdi that if I received the deposit I should advance it all (Rs. 5,000), and that if I did not I could not advance the whole of that sum "ghar se."

Mr. Wheeler objected that conversations between third parties were not evidence against the accused.

Mr. Chamier claimed that he had established a "prima facie" case of conspiracy and quoted Section 10, Indian Evidence Act.

Mr. Wheeler replied that there was not the slightest evidence of any conspiracy on the record; that there must be reasonable proof of the existence of a conspiracy before Section 10 can come into operation; and that it had never come into operation at all in this case, as the inquiry was limited to Haidar Mehdi and had no concern with Zafar Mehdi.

Mr. Mackintosh made a remark, raising the question whether the strict rules of evidence should apply to the case, and whether it was not rather of the nature of a departmental inquiry.

Mr. Wheeler said that the proceedings were judicial proceedings, and that by Section 1 of the Indian Evidence Act the Act applied to them.

Mr. Chamier said that the proceedings were not judicial proceedings.

Mr. Wheeler said that they undoubtedly were judicial proceedings, quoting the definition in the Criminal Procedure Code, to which he said recourse must be had, and claimed that in justice to the accused the strict procedure of a Criminal Court should be followed, the prosecution being bound to prove their case to the hilt in accordance with the strict law of evidence as in all previous Commissions throughout India.

Witness continuing: I should only have given the accused's father Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 5,000 if I had not got the money from the Sub-Judge's Court. Nobody gave me any hope that I should get the money quickly. I gave an application for repayment of the Rs. 10,360 to me on 7th December 1895. I don't remember whether the order for the cheque was passed on that day. At that time Shitab Rai was the servant of Rani Narain Debi. His statement to the Sub-Judge about the money was made in Court in my presence. There was no cheque in the office when the order for repayment was passed as it had run short of them. I therefore went that evening to the accused's house and said: "You are going on leave and then come the Christmas holidays. I shall not be able to get the money." He said: "If you pay the cost of a telegram a cheque-book can be sent for." At this interview I made no mention of the proposed loan to his father. The draft of the mortgage-deed (I A) had been made before this interview and before the application for repayment I do not know if the accused knew that I was about to give a loan to his father. (Read an application of witness offering to pay the expenses of sending for a cheque-book.) I did not give this application at the accused's order. I made it as a result of the conversation, on which he said: If you pay the cost of a telegram, &c." If I had not got the money then, I should have suffered great loss (the application says "bara nuksan hoga"). I should have lost the interest. Finally, I got a cheque. On the day of the repayment of the money exhibit I A (mortgage deed executed by accused's father Zafar Mehdi, hypothecating property as security for loan to himself of Rs. 5,000) was executed at the Sub-Judge's house, Zafar Mehdi signed in my presence. The accused was in the room in which the deed was executed and the money paid. He was engaged on his own work in one corner, and we were engaged on our work in another corner. There was no purdah in the room. I had no opportunity of mentioning in Court that there were no cheques in the office, because I was afraid. Delay was occurring and I went to the accused's house to avoid it. "If there had not been any negotiation with accused's father about a loan, I should still have applied to get that money back. I went to accused's house because he was going on leave.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler:—When the two Thakurains executed the deed-of-sale in favour of Rani Narain Debi whom I serve, Rs. 10,330 out of the price remained with me to be paid into the accused's Court to redeem the mortgage to Muhammad Sadiq, son of the Raja of Nanpara. On 31st July I went with this money, together with Shitab Rai, and paid it in. There had been an agreement that the agents of the vendors and of the purchaser should go together and have the money paid in. It was paid in as coming from the two Thakurains when it was really Rani Narain Debi's money because we hoped Muhammud Sadiq, son of the Raja of Nanpara, would accept the tender, thinking the mortgagors, i.e., the Thakurains, were really redeeming the property themselves, and we thought he would refuse to accept it if it came from Rani Narain Debi and so found that she had brought the mortgagor's right. Since November 1895 there is a bad feeling between the two Thakurains and Rani Narain Debi. They have never made any objection to the money being repaid to me for Rani Narain Debi, because it had been arranged that the money should be paid in in their names in the manner described. Labh Sinh is the father of Karam Sinh and the bhanja (sister's son) of Hira Sinh. I got the treasury receipts for Rs. 10,330 and have it still. Have been servant to Hira Sinh since 1867. About 20 years ago Zafar Mehdi, father of accused got a loan from Hira Sinh of Rs. 2,000 which was repaid. Zafar Mehdi first sent Makku to ask for a loan of 2 lakhs in order that he might clear his property of all other charges on it and have one mortgage only with us. This loan was not made, because we thought that Sardar Baghel Sinh and the Raja of Mahmudabad, who hold mortgages of Zafar Mehdi's estate, would resent it if we came in over their heads and cleared off their mortgages. Zafar Mehdi's mortgage-deed was registered in Bahraich. About that time the Lieutenant Governor had come to Bahraich and Zafar Mehdi had come. I heard that Khurshed Hussain, a relative of his, had died at that time. I never had any conversation with the accused about this loan of Rs. 5,000 to his father. Rani Narain Debi has had no case in the Court of the sub-Judge since the accused came to Bahraich in that capacity. The Rani has lent money to other persons. Our rate of interest is 8 annas and 9 annas per cent per mensem, and one person got it at 4 annas. We have lent Rs. 20,000 to Sardar Baghel Sinh and Rs. 6,000 to the two Thakurains, Bhagwant and Sukhraj Kunwar. When I said to Mr. Chamier "kuchh mujhe aur bhi zarurat thi," which made "me get the money out quickly, the necessity was this—that we were then going to lend Baghel Sinh the Rs 20,000 and had only Rs. 15,000 in hand and wanted Rs. 5,000 to make up the Rs. 20,000. Shitab Rai is in Rani Narain Debi's service since December, 1895.

To the Commissioner: The receipt for Rs. 10,330, when it was paid in, was in the name of Shitab Rai. He gave it to me. I have not brought it with me.

The inquiry into charges against Ikbal Ali, late Subordinate Judge of Gonda, was resumed on Thursday, 16th July, in the Court of Colonel Anson, Magistrate of Fyzabad. Mr. Chamier conducted the prosecution. Mr. J. B. Boyle and Mr. Percy Wheeler, barristers-at law, of Lucknow, appeared for the accused.

The hearing of the eighth charge being proceeded with, Kauleshar Ram, a partner in the two firms in which Kadir Baksh figures, was called as a witness. He stated: The note entered in exhibit M (i.e., the No. 80230 note) was given by me to Sita Ram at the instance of Beli Parshad. I consented to give Beli Parshad the note, but said "I shall charge it against your firm." Sita Ram said he wanted the money for the Sub-Judge. Raghunath is our munim. My books are kept as follows. The accounts are written during the day on slips and in the evening they are made over to the munim who writes them up in the books.

Kadir Baksh said he was appointed arbitrator in the case of Patan Din versus Bhagu and gave a decision; also that he could not read or write Mahajani or Urdu, and that Taulesha did all the work.

Beli Parshad, munim of the firm, Kanu Mal-Sarju Parshad, produced a roznemcha (exhibit O) which showed that on 22nd July 1893 Rs. 500 was paid in cash to the firm of Balai Ram-Kadir Baksh by Kadir Baksh himself in respect of a note which sum is credited in the ledger of Balai Ram-Kadir Baksh in the khata (exhibit P). This payment of Rs. 500 was made because I had cause a Rs. 500 note to be given to Sita Ram, who said he had necessity for the money in his case at Gonda and that it was for the Sub-Judge. I had cash, but Sita Ram would not take it, saying it was too much trouble to carry and that he must have a note, so I sent for Taulesha and told him to give one to Sita Ram. The note was charged against my firm because I told Taulesha to do so. The number of the note is not in my bahi. If my firm had bought the note in business the number would have been in the bahi.

Kuer Bahadur said: In 1893 I was mukhtar for Kanu Mal-Sarju Parshad. Karam Chand came to the house where I was stopping and said to Sita Ram: "Is any thing selling?" Mr. Wheeler renewed his objection to the perpetual admission of conversations between third parties as evidence against the accused. Overruled.)

Sita Ram said: I have brought a Rs. 500 note. Then Karam Chand said "Come along." Sita Ram said he would go the next morning. He went alone. I saw a note before he went. He came back about 8 a.m., and told me he had given it to the Sub-Judge. Karam Chand lived in the Sub-Judge's compound near the stables. He looked after the repairs of the house for Safdar Hussain, the owner.

Fakira: The two Patan Dins, Bhagu and myself were partners. Bhagu and I had a dispute with the two Patan Dins. We appointed Kadir Baksh arbitrator who decided against me. The two Patan Dins sued us on his award and got decree. I paid in the money Rs. 1,896 on 15th July 1893. The decree had been passed on the 10th and within three or four days of decree execution and distraint were affected. When I paid in the money I petitioned that my money should remain in the Treasury, as I was going to appeal as soon as I got a copy. This was dismissed. I won in appeal, but never recovered a kauri.

Akbal Banarji, 2nd clerk in the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow, produced the following:—

Exhibit Q.—Memo. of Government currency notes received from Ikbal 22nd July 1893.

Exhibit R.—"Account Current Pay In Slip" dated 22nd July 1893 to credit of Ikbal Ali.

Exhibit S.—Certified copy of Current Account Ledger of Ikbal Ali from 25th June to 31st December 1893, signed and certified by Mr. Warren, the Agent of the Bank.

Exhibit TI.—Letter of confirmation dated 10th July 1893 from Ikbal Ali acknowledging Rs. 5,335 to be his correct credit balance on 30th June 1893.

Exhibit TII.—Ditto dated 2nd April 1894 acknowledging Rs. 9,934 to be his correct credit balance on 31st December 1893.

Exhibit UI.—Certified copy of entries in Register of Home Circle Currency Notes.

Exhibit UII.—Ditto for the Foreign Circle.

Also 3 original registers V1, V2, V3, for which these last two certified copies have been made.

In V1 there are entries relating to Ikbal Ali on pages 142, 152 and 259. (The last is the important entry. It shows under date 22nd July 1893 the two notes V17 55030, V17 80230.

V2 contains entries on pages 247.

V3 contains entries on page 100 and 256.

Ras Bihari staced: In July 1893 I was Notes Clerk in the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow, and kept up the Registers of Home and Foreign Circle Notes. Identified entries in V1, V2 and V3 as in his handwriting; also exhibit Q.

(Continued) the word "self" in exhibit Q. means that Ikbal Ali came personally to the Bank and paid in the notes.

Dabi Das, gomashta to the Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow, stated that he signed exhibit R, and that in consequence of its being shown to him he credited Rs. 2,197 to Ikbal Ali's account.

The Court then adjourned till Friday, but did not take up the case on that day on account of Mr. Chamier's ill-health. It was concluded on Saturday, when two witness, viz., Mr. Kelly and Mr. Chamier himself were examined.

V. J. Kelly said he was payment Clerk in the Gonda Treasury in 1893 and used to keep the Foreign and Home Circle Note Registers. The issue entries to Ikbal Ali for 29th June 1893 for Rs. 100 notes and Rs. 500 notes and those for 25th August for Rs. 500 notes in the Foreign Circle Register (exhibit O) were written by me; so were those for 7th June for Rs. 50 notes and Rs. 100 notes also to Ikbal Ali in exhibit W (Home Circle Register).

Mr. Chamier then stated that as there was no one else who could explain how this case came into existence he proposed to give evidence himself, so the 17th and final witness was the Government Prosecutor himself. He stated as follows:—About two years ago I received certain information about a Rs. 500 note, and that information was repeated to me by Sita Ram, the witness in this case, after April 6th, 95. At the beginning of last month I was sent down to prosecute Ikbal Ali on certain charges. I got the file of Patan Din versus Bhazu from the Sub-judge's Court. (Mr. Wheeler protested: We were given to understand that Mr. Chamier was going to explain to us how the case came into existence; but if he, the Government Prosecutor, is going to give evidence against the accused that is most unusual and improper.) From it I ascertained the name of the plaintiff's agent. I then sent for a man of the name of Ram Rattan, and two or three days after that, viz., on 6th June I saw two books belonging to the firm of Taulesha Ram and marked them, and from them I learnt the number of the note. I also marked two books belonging to the firm of Kanu Mal-Sarju Parshad. On 11th June I went up to Naini Tal, and on the 12th the Lieutenant-Governor ordered that this note should be traced if possible. On the 18th I received information that the note had been paid into the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow, on 22nd July 1893 by Saiyid Ikbal Ali together with another note of the same value, 55030. I then inquired from the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda whether the latter had been issued to Ikbal Ali from his Treasury. In reply I received a telegram (exhibit X) purporting to come from the Deputy Commissioner which runs "twenty-nine June 1896. Please apply to Government for sanction under Section 197, Code of Criminal Procedure, to prosecute which was given about the beginning of July.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler: The person who gave me the information two years ago was Ram Rattan. The two notes Nos, 80230 and 55030 are in my possession at the Commissioner's house in Fyzabad, where I am staying. They reached me yesterday morning.

Mr. Wheeler: I demand that those notes be produced.

Witness: I won't produce them. I am going to return them to the place whence they came, because they left Calcutta on 29th June and did not reach Mr. Berrill till the 15th of this month at Allahabad. The envelope from Calcutta has not reached me. It was opened in the Police Office at Allahabad. The plaintiff's agent whose name I said I ascertained was Sita Ram.

A lengthy argument then followed, Mr. Wheeler contending that these notes were the property of the State and were handed over by the Currency Office to the Commissioner of Calcutta for the purposes of this inquiry; that Ikbal Ali had as much right to see them as Mr. Chamier or Government; that the Government Prosecutor had absolutely no right to put these notes in his pocket and refuse to produce them or to permit them to be inspected; that withholding them prejudiced the accused in his defence and was simply a piece of injustice which Government could not possibly desire to perpetrate; and that Mr. Chamier's keeping these notes back was in flagrant violation of repeated rulings of various High Courts laying down that it was the duty of the Government Prosecutor not to endeavour to snatch a conviction, but to put all the evidence in his possession before the Court, quoting particularly the case of Dhanoo Kaur 10 Cal. L. R., 151. "The only legitimate object of a prosecution is to secure not a conviction, but that justice be done. The prosecutor is not, therefore, free to choose how much evidence he will bring before the Court. He is bound to produce all the evidence in his power bearing upon the charge."

Mr. Wheeler called upon the Court to take the notes into its own possession. The Court declined to do this and overruled all the objections.

Mr. Chamier then shortly summarised his case to the Court and asked that Ikbal Ali should be asked whether he paid note 80230 into the Bank of Bengal or no.

Mr. Wheeler claimed that it was utterly unfair for Mr. Chamier to wish to ask Ikbal Ali anything about the notes when he kept them back himself and would not let the defence see them.

The Court overruled the objection and put the question when Ikbal Ali replied that he could not answer it at all until he saw the note.

Ikbal Ali was then charged under Section 161 and committed to the Sessions Court of Fyzabad. The question of bail then arose. Mr. Wheeler claimed that Mr. Campbell of Gonda had already taken Rs. 10,000 bail with regard to eight charges, and that it was a mere accident that this charge followed those by itself, and that if this charge had been amongst those inquired into by Mr. Campbell he would undoubtedly have only taken Rs. 10,000 bail on nine charges instead of on eight.

Mr. Chamier asked for Rs. 10,000 bail on this charge.

Mr. Wheeler pointed out that it was a great hardship for extra bail to be demanded simply because one charge was detached from the others, and that Rs. 20,000 bail altogether would be excessive and therefore illegal.

The Court passed an order for Rs. 10,000 bail.

The Sessions Judge, Colonel Cowie, has fixed Monday, 3rd August, for the trial, keeping 12 days clear for it.

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 18th July 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, esquire, of 59, Cadogan Square, in the county of London, for improvements in and connected with pneumatic tyres for velocipedes and other vehicles.

Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, esquire, of 59, Cadogan Square, in the county of London, for improvements in pneumatic tyres for velocipedes and other vehicles.

Edwin Henry George Brewester, civil engineer, of 12, Delahay Street, Westminster, for improvements in or connected with petroleum burners for heating purposes.

William, Roberts King, mechanical engineer, and Francis Wyatt, chemist, both of 12, Old Slip, New York city, New York, United States of America, for apparatus and process for forming calcium carbide.

Frederick Edwin Strangward, accountant, of the London Bank, Main Street, Stawell, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method of and contrivances for cleaning the ball bearings of bicycles and other velocipedes.

Edward Lloyd Pease, engineer, of the firm of Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co., Limited, Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, gasholder manufacturers, and residing at Hurworth-on-Tees, in the said county, for a novel or improved structural arrangement for combining strength with rigidity in a manner applicable to floorfng, walling and other structural purposes.

Edward Davies, architect, and Arthur Harrison, clerk, both of No. 21. King William Street, Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for an improved protector for pneumatic and other similar tyres.

Donald John Macrae, tea planter, of Harmutty tea estate, North Luckimpore, Assam, for improving the machine known as Jackson's standard cross action rolling machine.

William Charles Wilkinson, engineer and contractor, residing at 31-4, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, for a new or improved fuel, to be called "Wilkinson's patent compressed smokeless fuel."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

The Alternate Current Electro-Motor Syndicate, Limited, of 3 and 4, Penywern road, Earls Court, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in electro-motors and like electro-magnetic apparatus. (Specification filed 3rd July 1896.)

Richard Varley Horsfall, gentleman, of Slaithwaite, in the county of York, for improvements in plant for distilling, cracking or gasifying oils, tars or any liquid hydrocarbons. (Specification filed 9th July 1896.)

Jules Lemichon, engineer, of 52, rue Lourmel, Paris

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE annual mobilisation of a portion of the British Fleet for tactical or strategical exercises has now, fortunately, become an established institution. Since the assemblage of the Evolutionary Squadron under Admiral Hornby there has only been one year, 1888, in which manœuvres have not been held by the navy. Yesterday our dockyards were fully occupied in commissioning one battle-ship, seventeen swift cruisers, eight torpedo-gunboats, and numerous torpedo-boats, besides bringing up the complements of many other vessels to war strength. The machinery of mobilisation appears to have worked easily and well, as we do not hear of any want of officers or men. It must, however, on the other hand, be remembered that, creditable though this feat has been, the time given for mobilisation has been considerable, and that the ships which have thus suddenly hoisted the pennant are nothing in number to those which we should want on the outbreak of war. The official Order informing the Dockyard authorities what ships were to be commissioned was issued on June 24; the nominal mobilisation did not take place till yesterday, which gives just a fortnight as the period of time necessary for the process. The mobilisation of the Flying Squadron—another good, though not brilliant, piece of work—was accomplished in twelve days. We are thus far from the ideal state of readiness which actual trial has shown the German navy to have reached, since that fleet can take the sea in forty-eight hours from the receipt of the telegraphic order to mobilise. It is true that the problem to be confronted by Germany is infinitely less difficult, as her fleet is infinitely smaller than ours. But she has set for us the standard, and we must go forward till we have reached it, inasmuch as it is absolutely necessary for our fleets to take the sea as soon as those of other Powers.

By what the "Globe" calls a ridiculous order issued in 1883, the Honourable Artillery Company, "in consideration of its antiquity," was granted precedence before the militia, which is a paid force, and an infinitely older military body, and before the yeomanry and volunteers. It is hardly necessary to say that this has very naturally been much felt by the militia, and it has provided that force with a genuine grievance. The War Office authorities have always been noted for their ignorance of historical military matters, but one would have thought that the Head-quarter Staff at that time might have known better. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge no doubt acted on the advice of his Adjutant-General, Quarter-master-General, and Military Secretary—Lord Wolseley, Sir Arthur Herbert, and Sir E. Whitmore. It is certainly not flattering to their intelligence or regard for military prestige that such a ridiculous general order was allowed to be issued. Perhaps the War Office will kindly extend their system of reasoning by making the Tower Hamlets Militia, "in consideration of its antiquity," take precedence before the many battalions of the line raised since 1793. But seriously, it is about time this question of the precedence of an old volunteer corps, originally and still a City Company or Guild, before the regular militia of the country, was reconsidered. The present arrangement is neither just nor reasonable.

We learn from South Africa that the defences of Table Bay are in a most incomplete state. The forts and batteries are there, so are the guns and appliances, but the men to work the guns do not exist. The Select Committee appointed by the Cape Parliament have discovered that as regards the defences of Table Bay the number of men required to work the guns is 700 more than either the Royal Artillery or the Volunteer Artillery can furnish. It is asserted that in the face of this unpleasant discovery there is some talk about creating a Militia, after the model of Canada and Australia.

Sir Vesey Hamilton's article upon "The Manning of the Navy" in the "United Service Magazine" is a timely discussion of some points put forward in the prize essay and others published with it by the Royal United Service Institution. To deal with so vast a question in limited space must have been a difficult task, but the Admiral brings to bear his ripe experience tersely and with much force. In the first place he is convinced that, in the present condition of the merchant marine, it would be impossible for men trained in the discipline and with the advantages of the navy to enter it, and he cites many facts in support of his contention. Whereas in his young days there was but a narrow ditch between the two services, there exists now, he says, a great gulf which can be filled only by better pay, provisions, and treatment in the merchant marine. He cannot agree with Commander Honner's proposal to enter lads from eighteen to twenty, for a period of five years, in the navy; then to serve five years in the second class, and fifteen years in the third class. It is not to be supposed, says Sir Vesey Hamilton, that with such conditions, zeal, energy, and ambition could exist. In short, the system of paying off in foreign ports, and the evidence of desertions from British trading ships abroad, and other circumstances, make it clear that the blue-jacket cannot descend to the unregenerated merchant marine. If the merchant service is to be our great naval reserve, it must be as much improved as the navy has been in the last thirty years.

A special feature in this year's German grand manœuvres will be supplied by war dogs, which have been most admirably trained for seeking the wounded and carrying despatches. At the command "seek," accompanied by a gesture indicating the direction in which the dogs are to search, they will start off without allowing themselves to be disturbed by any surrounding circumstances. They will find the men who figure as wounded with unfailing certainty, take a piece of their clothing—cap, helmet, or a piece of cloth and bring this back to the ambulance men, whom they will conduct to the spot.

It is not likely that much will be divulged officially concerning the precise effect of the discharge of melinite shells against the hull of the "La Galissonniere at Cherbourg. The "Temps" says that the experiments were concluded on June 23 and 24 in the presence of a special committee. Six shells charged with black powder and with melinite were fired. In these new experiments the 7·4in. gun was replaced by one of 6·3in. belonging to the "Bugeaud." The first melinite shot appeared to produce no result, but the second shell burst in the interior of the vessel and caused a shower of "debris" to fall into the sea. The third shell appeared to have tremendous a effect. When it burst a cloud of white smoke arose and hid the vessel from view, so that it was thought fire had broken out on board. At the conclusion of the firing the committee made an inspection of the damage done. The experiments are now at an end, and the "La Galissonniere" will be towed into harbour. Lieutenant Emile Duboc, who has been writing for some time under the pseudonym of "Edmond Desbarres," deems it expedient to be very brief and very reserved upon the matter in the "Yacht." He reports that shells of 7·4in. charged with melinite have penetrated 2·9in. of Harveyed steel, and have burst within. Too much importance must not be attributed to the matter. These trials had a particular purpose, but experiments with shells filled with large bursting charges of powerful explosives are going on at Gavres, and Lieutenant Duboc believes they will end by giving satisfactory results. As it is, much satisfaction will probably be felt, for recently considerable commotion was caused by revelations made by M. Fontin concerning the alleged unsatisfactory character of French service shells.

There is no real certainty upon the subject, for a strong effort is being made to cast a veil of secrecy over experiments with high explosive shells in France, and it appears to have been in order to discover M. Fontin's sources of information that the police recently searched his house. He, however, in a letter to the "Figaro," ridicules the air of secrecy that is maintained. An abundance of information upon the subject, he says, lies in the reports and writings of Admirals Vallon and Reveillere. Captain Vallier, Captain Moch, MM. Bertin, Croneau, and others, as well as in M. Fontin's own writings, among which he cites "Les Guerres Navales de Demain." This book, and the "Essai de Strategie Navale," as our readers are aware, bear the pseudonyms of "Commandant Z. and H. Montechant," which have also appeared in the "Nouvelle Revue" at the foot of naval articles.


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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.
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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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**OLD SCOTCH WHISKY**
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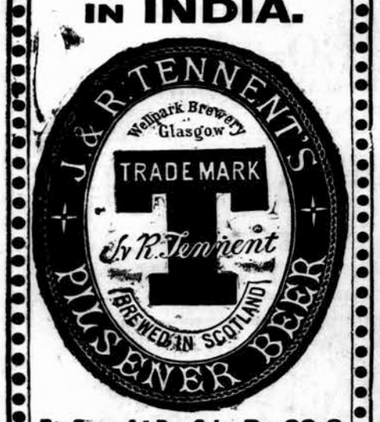


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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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Artistically Enamelled in Colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives.....Rs. 85.

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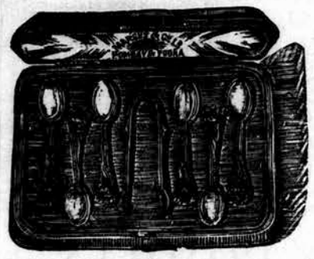

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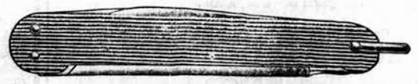

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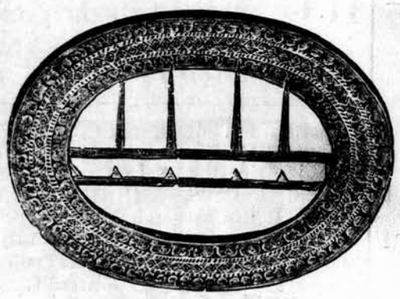

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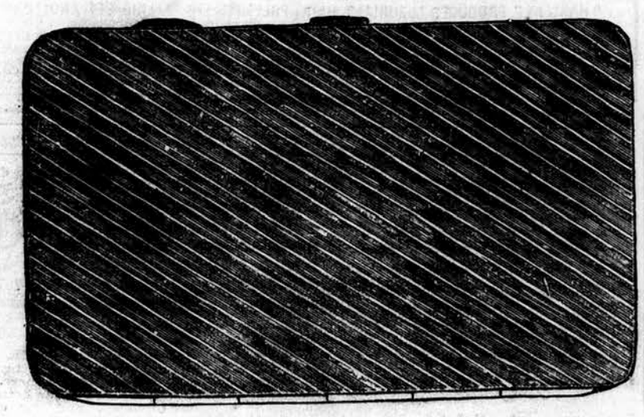

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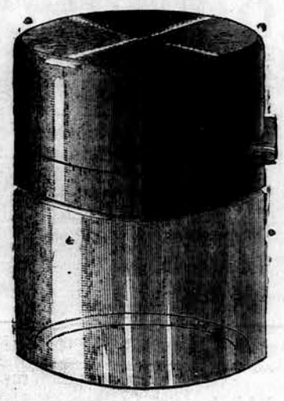

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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*The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.*
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
*Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.*
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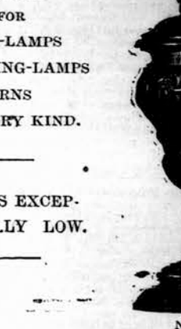


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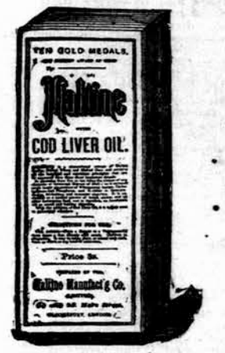
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE,
and
NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.

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**COD LIVER OIL**
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
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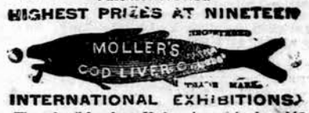


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